THE BEAVER ARGUS.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, most are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, payment of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

DR. W. C. BOARDMAN

HOMŒOPATHIST.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester and vicinity, that he has located in Beaver, for the practice of the Homœopathic system of medicine. Office near Anshutz's Tin Shop, Third st., Beaver, Pa.

mar18'68:6mos.

DRS. MARQUIS & CUNNINGHAM

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS,

ROCHESTER, PA.

☞ Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel Prompt attention given to all calls. 29jy'67:1y.

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SURVEYS, MAPS AND PROFILES MADE ON short notice. [je17'68.

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ARCHITECT, MECHANICIAN,

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COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the country.

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THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

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jy22'68:1y.

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J. H. CUNNINGHAM, ... E. P. KUHN.

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☞ Office and residence on Water street, second door West of the Pittsburgh National Plow Factory where he may be consulted, after June 18th, at all hours day or night. [je17'68:3mos

P. JEUNET,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.,

(In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.)

Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order.

☞ The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'68:3m.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

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apr29'68.

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Sands & Reineman,

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Tea Spoons,	Goblets,	Walnut Brackets
Table Forks,	Tea Trays,	Iron Tables,
Dessert Forks,	Salvers,	Clothes Horses,
Coffee Urns,	Ice Chests.	

apr22'68:1y.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND offer for sale at the lowest rates in the market.

800,000 feet No. 1 Common Board, undressed.

100,000 " " 2 " "

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250,000 " Extra Dry Flooring 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ feet long.

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Shingles and Lath.

80,000 No. 1, 16 and 18 inch Shingles, guaranteed full count.

20,000 " 1, Lath, full width and evenly sawed.

Joists and Studding.

200,000 feet Hemlock Joists and Studding, all sizes.

Frame Stuff sawed to order.

Wheeler's Water Drawer, and Boardman's Celebrated Water Elevator, constantly kept on hand and for sale.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!

300 bush. Corn and Oats mixed in the grain.

50 " " Chopped, for sale.

At low rates.

jy22'68:3m. J. & H. DARRAGH.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50—No. 31. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, August 5, 1868. Established 1818

THE CHEAPEST

Boot and Shoe House

IN THE CITY,

J. H. Borland,

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE & COMMISsion dealers in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, at New York and Boston Prices, thus saving of expenses and freight.

Also, Agent for Philadelphia City made goods at manufacturers prices.

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3D DOOR FROM FIFTH.

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ROOFING SLATE!

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J. S. NEWMYER, S. H. ANDERSON, J. N. SHALLENBERGER, *President. Secretary. Superintendent.*

OFFICE,

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It is believed that the time has come in the progress of American architecture, when the question will no longer be asked, "What shall we use for roofing?" but, "WHERE CAN WE OBTAIN THE BEST SLATE."—Older countries have long since established the fact that no material is so well adapted, and so durable, as Slate for covering buildings. Two obstacles to its general use in this country have existed heretofore; first, the transition character of society, which is necessarily opposed to permanence in architecture; and second, the great abundance and low price of lumber. The first impediment is rapidly yielding to time and riper ideas on the subject of building, and the other must soon give away to the scarcity and advancing price of lumber suitable for roofing purposes.

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It is fire proof.

It is imperishable.

The Twin City Slate Company's Mines are in Northampton County, Penn'a. The Slate is a beautiful dark blue, unchanging in color, splits in perfect smooth plates of any size required, and hardens steadily by exposure to the atmosphere. No Slate in the United States is superior to it, in all the qualities essential to a good roof, and we think but little equal to it. It is furnished at the yard in Pittsburgh, at the rate of $12.00 a square (one hundred square feet), which with expense of laying, will add about 25 per cent. to the cost of a shingle roof at present prices.

Samples of Slate may be seen, and orders left at the office of A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Parties at a distance, can address J. S. Newmyer, No. 43 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar1'868:6m.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after June 7th, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily: (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 5:35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 1.45 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	2.00AM	6.45AM	9.30AM	11.50AM
Rochester	3.10	8.15	10.40	5.40
Salem	4.54	10.31	12.26PM	7.47
Alliance	5.45	11.25	1.15	8.40
Canton	6.27	12.13PM	1.58	9.26
Massillon	6.47	12.40	2.18	9.45
Orrville	7.17	1.33	2.53	10.15
Wooster	7.45	2.07	3.20	10.45
Mansfield	9.16	3.00	4.00	12.28
Crestline	9.52	4.45	5.30	1.00
	10.00	6.00AM	6.00	10.15
Bucyrus	10.25	6.29	6.40	10.41
Upper Sandusky	10.58	7.18	7.19	11.14
Forest	11.27	7.49	7.51	11.47
Lima	12.27PM	9.03	9.06	1.15AM
Van Wert	1.38	10.15	10.16	2.27
Fort Wayne	3.00	12.10PM	11.50	3.30
Columbia	3.37	1.00	12.37AM	3.56
Warsaw	4.22	1.55	1.32	4.42
Plymouth	5.10	3.00	2.23	5.35
Valparaiso	6.35	4.47	4.15	7.24
Chicago	8.20	7.00	6.20	9.10

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Ex
Chicago	4.30AM	8.30AM	9.20PM	8.35PM
Valparaiso	6.57	9.59	11.06	7.10
Plymouth	7.43	11.25	12.27AM	9.00
Warsaw	8.20	12.01PM	1.22	9.50
Columbia	9.15	1.00	2.17	10.50
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	4.05	5.15	1.15
Van Wert	2.08	5.02	6.10	2.15AM
Lima	3.19	6.00	7.25	3.25
Forest	4.43	7.09	8.38	4.43
Upper Sandusky	5.14	7.33	9.01	5.16
Bucyrus	5.57	8.02	9.30	5.40
Crestline	6.20	8.35	9.50	6.05
	6.30AM	8.55	10.10	6.35
Mansfield	6.10	7.35	9.27	4.24
Wooster	6.51	8.53	11.09	5.50
Orrville	7.15	9.18	11.27	6.15
Massillon	9.48	9.50	11.57	6.47
Canton	10.03	10.06	12.12PM	7.03
Alliance	10.45	10.50	12.55	7.35
Salem	11.14	11.20AM	1.25	7.53
Rochester	12.35AM	1.05PM	3.02	10.05
Pittsburgh	1.55	2.10	4.10	11.10

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 a. m.arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:50 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 4:15 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p. m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom.
Cleveland	8.35AM	1.10PM	.....	3.40PM
Euclid Street	8.46	1.21	.....	3.51
Hudson	9.50	1.08	.....	5.05
Ravenna	10.25	1.41	.....	5.47
Alliance	11.20	2.33	.....	6.40
Bayard	11.54	2.52	.....	....
Wellsville	1.30PM	4.15	.....	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	8.50AM	3.35PM	.....	....
Bayard	10.22	4.45	.....	....
Alliance	11.20	5.10	.....	7.45AM
Ravenna	12.06PM	5.47	.....	8.31
Hudson	12.39	6.13	.....	9.10
Euclid Street	1.37	6.59	.....	10.17
Cleveland	1.50	7.10	.....	10.30

GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	11.20AM	6.10AM	2.30PM	....
Bridgeport	11.30	6.25	2.40	....
Steubenville	12.38PM	7.45	3.47	....
Wellsville	2.05	9.20	4.45	6.05AM
Smith's Ferry	2.36	9.13	5.17	6.35
Beaver	3.07	9.40	5.47	7.20
Rochester	3.15	9.50	5.55	7.30
Pittsburgh	4.25	10.55	6.55	8.40

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.00AM	1.20PM	4.35AM	3.30PM
Rochester	7.10	2.25	5.50	4.40
Beaver	7.30	2.00	6.00	4.50
Smith's Ferry	7.57	3.05	6.33	5.40
Wellsville	8.25	3.40	7.15	6.15
Steubenville	9.25	4.45	8.13	....
Bridgeport	10.35	5.55	9.27	....
Bellair	10.45	6.05	9.30	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.50 a. m.	Bayard, 9.55, am
Bayard, 12.10 m.	N. Philadelphia 3.00pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, August 5, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

Never in the history of the world has there been a time when the proper training of the young mind was so important as at the present. In this active, restless, turbulent age, it is of the greatest consequence to have all energies turned in the right direction. We are capable of doing more now in a year than man formerly could in a life-time. Every moment of life now tells with tremendous effect on the destiny of our race, and should therefore be adjusted to the development of a Christian civilization. This can be accomplished only by properly training the youthful mind while it is susceptible of being controlled for good and noble purposes.

The book before us* is a valuable contribution to the cause of education. It does not merely deal with the dry details of practical school teaching, but presents a philosophical view of the subject, based upon a rational and Scriptural analysis of human nature. The old theories are carefully examined, and shown to be seriously defective. The child is no longer to be considered a totally depraved machine, whose position in life depends upon the accidents of chance, but it is to be treated as a wonderfully sensitive instrument, whose life music may be a splendid harmony or a terrible discord. The business of the educator is to develop the young into such manhood and womanhood as will fulfill the purposes of the great Creator. This can be done only by adapting the instruction to human nature *as it is*. We hail with delight this contribution to one of the noblest callings any one can follow. The importance of the teachers' profession is becoming more and more understood. Our schools and colleges are the fountains from which flow the life-forces of society. Let those who have charge here fully understand and appreciate the position they occupy, and all will be well. And we know of no way in which teachers may be better instructed in all that pertains to their profession, than by carefully studying Mr. Jewell's work.

In order to give some idea of the general scope of the book, we present a portion of the concluding chapter:

"From the preceding discussion, it has been seen that the government of the school is practically of three general species: 1st, that of *Force*; 2d, that of *Authority*; and 3d, that of *Love*. The general elements of effect in these species respectively are, in the first, mere physical capacity, or *Strength*; in the second *Power*, either bodily or mental; and in the third, *Influence*, both intellectual and moral. The general means employed in each respectively are, in the first, *Compulsion*; in the second, *Requisitions* or *Mandates*, either with or without reasoning or penal inflictions; and in the third, *Persuasion*, either argumentative or pathetic. The general idea entertained of the subject, under each respectively, is as follows: under the government of force, he is regarded as a mere unreasoning creature; under that of authority, he is held as an intelligent subject; and under that of love, he is looked upon as not only an intelligent subject, but as capacitated for the exercise of a true and loving loyalty. The ultimate supremacy attained in the successful administration of the three general species respectively is of different kinds corresponding. In the first, the supremacy is that of mere *Mastery*; in the second, it is that of *Sovereign Control*, or *Lordship*; and in the third, it is that of *Moral Supremacy*.

"This analysis at once reveals the relative importance of these species of government in the school, to be precisely that of the order in which they have just been presented, beginning with the lowest, and ending with the highest.

"The government of mere force, resulting only in physical mastery, however just in its place, or complete in its success, stands necessarily lowest in the scale. It is inferior in its governing idea, in the means it employs, and in the ends attained. Furthermore, although necessary and useful within its prescribed limits, it is insufficient of itself; it is unable and unfit to stand alone; and if made the sole or chief reliance, must even be pronounced to be the necessary resource of mere incompetence to govern, and to be, in its essential character, base and despotic.

"Far higher in the scale stands the government of authoritative power, or true control. It is noble in the idea cherished both of itself and of its subjects, more comprehensive in its capabilities and means, and more effective and salutary in its results. Yet even this species can hardly be considered as, in itself, sufficient or complete. Without the cooperation of the first, it may sometimes fall for lack of material power to command universal obedience. Without the full alliance of the last species, the government of love, it must often stop short of evincing the highest elements of excellence, and must fail to attain the truest and noblest results. It is, of itself, adequate to the preservation of substantial order and organic harmony and prosperity. But it cannot reach that perfect crown of all governmental success in the school, the thorough and benign transformation of character, and the permanent alliance of its subjects in the cause of its own perpetuation and perfection.

"The last, the government of influence, or true supremacy, is in its individual character, whether we look at its controlling idea, its specific appliances, or its ultimate achievements, doubtless the purest and best. Still, it must not be forgotten, that, [illegible] exclusive mode, even this species of [illegible] is not without its defects. In a [illegible] system, yet unrivaled by [illegible] of depraved passions and a [illegible] it might, perhaps, be able to [illegible] alone. But where the opposite [illegible] are prevalent; where the [illegible] government are not only [illegible] tension, but depraved in nature, [illegible] are endless counteracting notions [illegible] amples, and influence, it stands in [illegible] the case is different. Here, it is [illegible] element which is alone able to [illegible] scope and fair play for the exercise of its own higher appliances, and which only can [illegible] it either safety or success. It is [illegible] may be, when the way is clear, to [illegible] the desired transformation of character, and substantial order as consequent; but it is not unfaltingly competent to make the [illegible] clear when once it has been obstructed. It may indeed go down upon the realm of [illegible] nature, and

"Tempt with wand'ring [illegible]
The dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss;"

but it can give no sure pledge that it will not at the last be driven,

"Bootless home, and weather-beaten back."

Generous then may be the [illegible] which espouses its cause, and seeks to rely on it alone; but it is neither well informed nor practically wise. Hence, we are forced to accept the general conclusion, that in the school as indeed elsewhere, the system of government chosen and administered must be eclectic rather than partial or exclusive; it must range freely through all three of the foregoing species, and, employing them in their proper order and proportion, must perfect itself in a just alliance and harmonious co-operation of the whole. A just apprehension of the validity and force of this conclusion would go far toward the effective correction of the too current tendency to assume the sufficiency and exclusive lawfulness of the various schemes, of natural reactions, moral suasion, and reformatory discipline—schemes in themselves considered not destitute of individual excellences, but which, [illegible] consistently taught and urged, are only deceptive and dangerous."

*School Government. By Frederick S. Jewell, A. M.

Teachers' Institute.

We learn from Supt. Wallace that the next session of the Beaver county Teachers' Institute will open in Rochester on the third Monday of October. The [illegible] of Rochester, we are perfectly [illegible] will do all in their power to [illegible] tute pleasant, and will [illegible] ous hospitality to who may attend it.

The services of able and efficient instructors from abroad have been secured, and everything appears to promise that the approaching session of the Institute will be the most interesting and profitable ever held in this county.

We hope that with this timely notice no teacher will find any excuse for not attending.

BRICK POMEROY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Race Reading for Democrats.

The La Crosse *Democrat* of July 6th handles Seymour and Blair—who had not then received the nomination—without gloves.—As the *Democrat*, edited by the notorious Brick Pomeroy, is a power in the Democratic party, having the largest circulation of any Democratic newspaper, it is of interest to know what it thinks of the Democratic candidates.

Fearing that the *Review & Examiner* may overlook this article, and neglect to publish it, we furnish them with a copy:

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

We notice that Governor Seymour made a speech in New York City on the 25th of June, in which, the telegraph says, he "proceeded to reiterate his views formerly expressed on the financial question." What those views are, as contained in his Albany speech, our readers are fully informed—precisely those affirmed by the Jacobins at their Chicago Convention—gold for the bondholders—rags for the people.

It is well known that Gov. Seymour is opposed to touching the financial question—wants to brave it to stand as it is, all in favor of the bondholders, and against the people—gold, and no taxes to pay for the former, and rags, and all the taxes to pay for the latter.

With characteristic sophistry, he says that "our debt is not due until fifteen years from this time." Therefore he says its present discussion is useless—it is not a practical question.

Of the fearful consequences of following Gov. Seymour's advice we have heretofore expressed our views, and we now repeat them, on the eve of the great event which is to determine the destiny of the American people.

Gov. Seymour is trying to put the public mind asleep on the bond question, and leave the PLOWHOLDERS to sweat, and stagger, and starve under the load of taxation, to pay the bondholders their semi-annual interest in gold, and their taxes in addition; by telling the country that the financial question should not be brought into the canvass this year, that every thing is well enough as it is, if you will only make the country economize in its expenditures, and that a generation hence will be time enough to talk about the national debt.

How false and deceptive!

It takes one hundred and twenty-five millions in gold—say one hundred and seventy-five millions in greenbacks, at present depreciation—to pay the interest on the bonds—This load upon industry—this drain upon the resources of the Plowholders—Gov. Seymour proposes to continue without a change for a generation or more.

Why?

Because he has not the courage to grapple with the question like a statesman and a patriot!

And because the bondholders have got him in their toils, and are using him to uphold their interests—

And enslave the PLOWHOLDER.

FRANK P. BLAIR, OLD BLAIR, AND THE BLAIRS GENERALLY.

It is reported that Montgomery Blair says that none of the candidates now prominently named will receive the Democratic nomination at New York, and that the party can only be united by bringing forward a new man.—*Exchange.*

Such stuff as the above is more than Democratic nature can bear. To have one of that pestilent Blair family talking thus graciously about the affair of the Democratic party is the most impudent thing of the day.

What have the Blairs in common with the Democratic party? Old Blair has been fiendishly working against it, and doing it all the harm in his power, for more than twenty years, and during all this time—embracing the whole of their political lives—the young Blairs have been ready and active co-workers with their father in feeding his hate and ministering to his thirst for vengeance, against the Democratic party.

They all contributed, to the extent of their ability, to widen the gulf and increase the bitterness between the North and South, which led to the late tremendous convulsions. They were in every movement for the destruction of sectional division and hostility, from the free soil defection, in 1846-7-8—mainly instigated and engineered by old Blair—until the election of Lincoln, and the inauguration of abolition diabolism in the Capitol of the Union.

One of the young Blairs, a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, the other, one of his military tools—the civilian damning himself forever, as a public man, and placing an impassable barrier between himself and all true democratic fellowship, by a bold violation of law, an audacious defiance of the Constitution in excluding from the mails all Democratic papers which conspicuously differed in opinion from the policy and measures of the Lincoln administration, and when respectfully asked by the parties agrieved why, and by what authority, such action was taken against them insolently answered, as would a petulent boy, when questioned why he had been guilty of a misconduct, "*I did it because I find a mind to it*"—and the military members of the Blair family making his first demonstration in the field, by leading his regiment of brutal ruffians against the unarmed populace of St. Louis, indiscriminately shooting down in the crowded streets, men women and children, murdering by wholesale an unoffending population, and committing a deed of cruelty blacker and more unpardonable than any of which the infamous Suwarrow was ever guilty, and, in contrast with which the acts of woman-whipping Haynau, whom the sturdy and indignant brewers of London so mercilessly hooted and pelted, appear decent and human.

And this he, too, did—"*because he had a mind to.*"

And who does not remember that fine piece of political strategy—that charmingly pure and honorable piece of manœuvering between Lincoln and young Frank Blair, during the war, when the latter, while holding a general's commission in the army, got himself elected to Congress from St. Louis?

Frank wanted to get into the House and be Speaker. If he couldn't be Speaker, he wanted to remain a General. But he could not be a member of the House and a general both at the same time.

This had to be managed some way. So, Frank and brother Montgomery, and Lincoln and old man Blair, got together and set their wits to work to devise some way of getting along with it.

A plan was eminently creditable to the policy and ingenuity of the parties concerned, and demonstrated that the Blair family will not voluntarily give up a good thing that they have in possession, without making sure of something better in exchange. So it was arranged that Frank should resign his general's commission and Lincoln should accept it, but not confer it upon any one else, until it was seen whether or not Frank got the Speakership, and if he did not he was to have his commission back.

And so it was carried out, Frank did not become Speaker, and was reinstated in the army, furnishing an eminent example for the purity and patriotism that prevailed in those days, and for which the Blair family has always been so distinguished.

Thus were these younger Blairs the ready tools and co-workers of Lincoln and the Jacobin party during the whole process of the destruction of the grand fabric of free government which now lies in ruins around us, counseling the worst and all the measures which the destructionists introduced and carried out, and the elder Blair, like a spirit of evil, thrusting himself into the dark conclaves of the conspirators against public liberty, hissing out his venom against the Democratic party, and instigating the wasting and destroying of the South for grudges of well nigh forty years standing, conceived and cherished because her leading men—Calhoun, M'Duffie, Rowan, Bibb, Tazewell, Tropp, Davis and others—always scorned him as a mercinary adventurer, and refused to recognize him in society.

It is this Blair family, whose history is thus truthfully sketched, which now claims position and a voice in the Democratic party, and even assumes to dictate its nomination for the Presidency. In fact, it has the modesty to claim the nomination for one of its own members—the butcher of St. Louis—the nice young gentleman who so adroitly balanced between a Speakership and a Brigadier Generalship, and to whom Lincoln so kindly tossed the latter when the former was not to be caught.

Has the Democratic party fallen so low as to be used by such creatures? Is it so craven as to allow such fellows to say what it shall do or what it shall not do? One of these Blairs has the impudence to say that the party cannot be united on any one of the candidates already named—some new man must be taken up! Think of it! Look it over! Where is Train! Send for Train! He only can match him.

The Democratic party cannot be united on any candidate already named! Good!—Where did you learn all that Montgomery?—By going to *Silver Spring* and consulting the *old man*, or sending out to *St. Louis* and asking brother Frank? Then the Blair family stands out against the nomination of any candidate already named! Of course, the Democratic party cannot be united then on any of these candidates! The Blair family "goes back" on these candidates! So the party cannot unite on any one of them! The party is not united without the Blairs! In fact, it is no party without the Blairs! Whew! What a big family! To use the expression of their late lamented master, "*What a long tail our cat has got!*"

But all this difficulty could be got over, if the Convention would unite the party by nominating Gen. Frank. Then the party would be united, of course, for the Blair family would be satisfied! When they are satisfied the party is united! How Simple!—Why has not this been thought of before?

Now, gentlemen, enough of this. The Democratic party is united—united as never before, *upon the principles and for a man.* You know this full well, and all your efforts will avail nothing to defeat the people's will. In this great crisis you are of no account—you have no weight—you must stand aside, and give place to the millions who are going to do the voting and elect the ticket, and will have it to suit them—*or know the reason why!*

This trifling with the people's will must stop. This cheating must have an end. The country had enough of it, and its patience is exhausted. The public mind must not be provoked farther. There is a feeling growing up most threatening to certain conspicuous actions in the interest of the bondholders. *Foul play is apprehended!*

If it be successfully consummated, prepare for the consequences. The people's wrath will be terrible, and they will take up their own cause, and battle for it under leaders of their own selection, and in whom they can trust.—We warn all who have entered into the conspiracy of the bondholders against the right, to look to their safety, while they may, and make harmony where they are threatening discord, and secure victory when they are plotting defeat.

A RAILROAD FLIRTATION.

"Katonah!" shouted the brakeman, opening the car door as the train paused before a pleasant little station on the Harlem Railroad.

I do not know as I should have particularly noticed that we stopped at all, for I had been napping it for some miles; but, just as I was casting an enquiring, sleepy look out of the window, and settling myself for another *siesta*, my attention was attracted by the entrance of a young lady, a new passenger, who perceiving the car well filled, paused before me in evident embarrassment.

I scarcely wish the reader to infer from this that there were no vacant seats; on the contrary, the chair I occupied, was selfishly monopolized by my shawl and valise which had excluded many an applicant, and so the moment I observed the car door open, I mentally resolved not to budge an inch; but a glance at the new comer changed my mind.

She was a young lady of exceeding beauty, dressed in the rich and tasty style of the present fashion. Whether it was her genteel aspect, or the soft melancholy of her dark impressive eyes, I cannot say, but when she ventured almost timidly, to enquire if the half seat at my side "was engaged," I gallantly arose and proffered it to her at once. I must acknowledge I felt somewhat flattered by her preference, for though a young man and tolerably good-looking, I had the sense to perceive there were far better men around, who like me, might have shared their chair with the handsome lady stranger. I fancied they envied me too, as the fair girl sat plump down, and her dainty form nestled close to my side.

"I fear I have disturbed you," said my companion, in a low, sweet voice, that thrilled me with its soft cadance.

"Not at all, Miss," I rejoined with stereotyped politeness. "I am to happy to oblige you."

She bowed and smiled in reply, and a short pause ensued, as is usually upon such acquaintanceship. In the meanwhile, the train had started, and we rattled swiftly through the fields and woods, now decked in the lively tints of Spring. The conductor came in, and went through his customary routine of examining the tickets. I perceived hers was marked for New York, and after some hesitation, I said:

"You go to the city?"

"Yes," she replied with a smile of winning candor; "that, I presume, you have already found out."

"I shall keep you company then," I observed pleasantly.

"Thank you, sir."

There was a slight cloudy, I thought, in her tone, which repelled further familiarity, so as I am a very modest man, I drew back and said nothing further. On reached the station [illegible] had been passed and I was [illegible] my former apathy, when my lady friend, to my surprise, leaned towards me and whispered:

"I am so very timid on the cars."

"Indeed," said I, quite charmed with her abruptness. "You surely are well accustomed to travelling?"

"Perfectly," she replied with some nonchalance, "but that is not it exactly. There are so many dreadful accidents on the railroad."

"Dreadful indeed!"—echoed I.

"And," added my companion with naivette, "it is so unpleasant to travel unattended. I usually have my brother Charlie with me; he is a splendid escort."

"If you will allow me," said I, quite gallantly, "I will gladly occupy that position."

"I am much obliged to you sir," replied the young lady, with a grateful glance from her dark orbs, "yet I am half-frightened to think I am accepting the escort of a stranger, not that I fear you, sir; but, alas! I have a jealous father."

"A jealous father!" I repeated, somewhat puzzled and surprised.

"Ah, yes," sighed the young lady, "it is my misfortune, while having wealth, health, and almost everything that the heart can wish, to be under the tyrannical control of an old step-father, who treats me oftentimes in the most cruel manner debars me from the society of your sex, shuts me up in the gloomy confines of my chamber, and treats me with pitiless rigor, if I do so much as to speak or look to a man."

"What a monster!" I ejaculated with a face of melodramatic sympathy.

"That is the reason," she continued, looking around her half fearfully as she spoke, "that is the reason why I am so diffident about entrusting myself to your care, but I do it on one condition."

"Name it," I rejoined, charmed and delighted with the strange confidence the young lady was reposing in me.

"That you leave me the instant the cars reach New-York."

I was so bewitched by the beauty and charming ensouisance of my quandam friend, that I readily gave the required pledge: apparently quite relieved the young lady threw aside all reserve, and talked and chatted with me in the most pleasant manner possible. It is needless to say that in an hour's time I had so far advanced in her good graces, as to venture to press her hand, and the sweet, half-coquettish smile that played around the corners of her cherry lips, did not seem to disapprove of the liberty I had taken.

"Do you know," said she as we sat chatting confidently together, "that I liked your face the first moment I saw it."

"It was sympathetic on both sides then," I whispered, drawing so near to her that I could feel her hot breath fan my cheek.

"Yes," she murmured, gently withdrawing herself from my glowing embrace, for we had passed through the tunel, and I had taken a lovers advantage and snatched a hasty kiss.

"You are a naughty man, the naughtiest man I ever saw," she said, in a low and tremulous tone. "If pa should be on the train what would he say?"

"Never fear sweet creature," I rejoined earnestly, "your cross old father is miles away, and let us improve the present opportunity."

"Are you aware?" she observed, half mischievously, "that there is another tunnel beyond, a great deal darker too than the one we have left?"

"I know it," said I, with a tender glance at my fair enslaver. "We are drawing near to it very fast."

Once more I placed my arm around the waist of the young lady, and wrapped in the gloom of the tunnel, took sweet pledges from her lips. It was very gratifying to my vanity. All good-looking young men are vain, you know—to perceive that my lovely companion clung more affectionately to me than before, indeed I had scarcely time to tear myself from her arms when we emerged once more into broad daylight. She had let her veil drop over her face, but I could detect the crimson flush through the fine net work of lace. Her voice betrayed much agitation as she whispered:

"You have got me in the least of your power, have ceased to respect me."

"My sweet charmer," I rejoined, "let us ever be friends; give me your name and address?"

"My name and address!" she responded, "you must never know: I already feel ashamed to think how far I have permitted myself to venture with a stranger. Forgive and forget me."

"A flirt, a coquette!"

"No, no," she returned hurriedly, pressing my hand, "I am not a flirt, but I dare not,—as much as I think of you I dare not let the acquaintance proceed further. Have pity upon me! have pity!"

She looked so pleadingly, so entrancingly with those soft dark eyes gleaming through the silken meshes of her veil, that I could not pursuade myself to be offended with her. At last she reluctantly consented to give her name, and handing me a prettily embossed card, I read "KATE DARREL, No.—University Place."

The train had reached Thirty-Second street, and I could easily see that my fair inamorata grew every moment more restless and disturbed. First her head peered out of the window; then she would half rise and cast hurried and fearful glances behind.

Already I was beginning to share the uncomfortable feelings of my companion, as visions of angry papa flourishing a cane over my head rose vividly before my mind's eye, when suddenly Miss Darrel uttered an exclamation, rose from her seat, and opposite, monitously darted from the car.

I wondered at the ease and dexterity with which she descended, though the car was propelled quite rapidly by horse power, but my wonder and surprise was destined to be considerably increased, when a few minutes afterward a thick set, stern looking gentleman entered from the other side, his ey

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 5, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Ulysses S. Grant.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Schuyler Colfax.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
MICHAEL WEYAND.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)
FOR ASSEMBLY
THOMAS NICHOLSON.
H. J. VANKIRK.
A. J. BUFFINGTON.
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. R. HARRAH.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID W. SCOTT.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
S. A. DICKEY.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOHN SLENTZ.
FOR AUDITOR.
WILLIAM THOMAS.
FOR CORONER.
WILLIAM BARNES.
FOR TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
SAMUEL MAGAW.
RICHEY EAKIN.

COUNTRY papers in New York say that the Hon. H. G. Stebbins, formerly a member of Congress from New York, and Judge Pierrepont, one of the Sachems of Tammany, will soon declare for Grant. The Hon. James Hughes, of Indiana, one of the most eloquent of the Democratic orators now practicing law in Washington, will return to his State soon, and take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

IT is amusing to read how the Democratic papers are trying to explain away the cause of the political death of their party. The New Yorkers say that the nomination of Blair was the death blow; the Western men say that Seymour on a Pendleton platform was fatal; the Chase men declare that Copperheadism needs another defeat before it will learn to keep quiet; and Democrats everywhere feel that once more they have insured a Republican victory by their own stupidity.

THE last act of the rebels, before the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket. The first act of the rebels, after the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket. As there was but one step from Democracy into rebellion, there was but one step from rebellion back into Democracy. We need not draw the inference; The people will draw it, though, when they come to vote, and they will not vote for the party that stands in such close relations to traitors that the latter fly to it as to a city of refuge.

As a sample of the "tremendous enthusiasm" which the nominations of Seymour and Blair excite in Indiana, we quote from the staunch Democratic paper, the Tipton *Times* the following burning words of confidence and hope: "Our unfaithful and infamous delegates to the New York convention sold us for Wall street gold, and we propose to know how much we brought—how much white men are worth in the market. They have rendered themselves infamous for all time to come." There is a hearty enthusiasm for you.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, one of the heroes o the war was invited to the 4th of July Democratic convention and asked to preside over it. He declined to attend, and after Seymour and Blair were nominated he made it known that he had no part nor lot in that disloyal gathering, nor any interest in the success of its nominees. A day or two before Congress adjourned the President sent Gen. Rosecran's name to the Senate for confirmation as minister to Mexico. The Senate promptly confirmed the appointment, and a better one we presume could not have been made.

THE cops have been clamoring furiously for the last two or three years against the Freedmen's Bureau. As usual with them falsehood was their chief stock in trade. One of them named Boyer, a member of Congress from this State, made a speech some time ago, and in it asserted that the Bureau had cost the Government over twelve millions of dollars annually. Gen. Howard, the Bureau Commissioner, explodes this lie effectually and proves incontestably that the total cost of the Bureau to the Government for the last *three years was not quite ten millions*, and "a large part of these expenditures was for the benefit of Southern whites reduced to poverty by the rebellion." After this exposure Mr. Boyer should take refuge in the smallest augur hole he can find.

FRANK BLAIR'S revolutionary letter is published in all the Southern papers under the head of "Frank Blair's Platform." The prospect that the reconstructed Democracy may be called upon hereafter to shoulder their guns march upon the Capitol, disperse a trouble some Congress, hoist the civil officers elected in the Southern States under the Reconstruction laws out of their seats at the point of the bayonet, and settle the negro business with frequent doses of powder and ball, delight them beyond measure. As Blair means war and the reconstruction of the lost cause, they are with him to the end.

A FLAG was hung out, about two weeks ago, in front of the Willis House, Springfield Ohio, bearing the names of "Seymour and Douglass," and a suburban Democrat who visits the town semi-occasionally, to be supplied with political news, asked Mr. Willis, the proprietor of the hotel, "what's the news from the Democratic Convention at New York?" "Well," said Willis, "they have nominated Seymour for President and Douglass for Vice President." "Douglass—what Doug'ass?" "Why Fred Douglass, the nigger." "Well—By G—inger!" said the unterrified Democrat "that's putty rough but I suppose *we've got to go it!*"

THE Democratic press is constantly laboring to show that the men who invested in United States securities have received and are still receiving too much interest—that they are making too much money on their investment. This is the justification resorted to for advocating repudiation. Let us see who realized the most money on investments made during or at the beginning of the war. We will take a case as it occurred in Harrisburg. At the beginning of the war, A. had a capital of $3,000, and B. possessed an equal amount. A. invested his $2,000 in real estate, which he rented at the rate of at least 25 per cent. interest, and which, after holding for five years, he sold for $4,000. B. invested his $2,000 in 5-20's, the interest on which, taking the difference in the price of gold, has never exceeded 9 per cent., and the premium on which would not increase the original value of the 2,000 investment, to-day, more than $300. In view of these facts, let us now ask, who made the most money? The man who invested in Government securities ran every possible risk. He was surrounded by those who insisted the Government could not survive the shock of war in which it was involved. He heard at home and abroad, the most pompous predictions of its downfall. Yet in the face of these discouragements he advanced his capital to sustain his Government. The man who put his money in real estate, ran comparatively no risk. He at once drew a large interest on his investment. He could control the manner of receiving his income therefrom. He doubled his money thereon. Is it not then idle bosh to talk about the bondholder making such enormous returns on his investments? It is contemptible demagoguery to accuse the Government creditor of receiving more than his investments are worth, and it is a fact that the accusation comes loudest from people who are most greedily skinning their neighbors in rents and real estate speculation. Of all the men making investments during the war, those who loaned their money to the Government incurred the largest risks, realized the least success and are today receiving the least interest. This is a plain reply to men who talk about bloated bondholders.—*State Guard.*

THE fraud in which the Democratic party is engaged on the greenback question, is being thoroughly exposed, to the disgust of honest men of all parties. Thus while Pendleton and his set are favoring the immediate issuing of $500,000,000 more greenbacks, and are denouncing in terms unmeasured the Republicans as the party of taxation, the New York *World* is proclaiming against issuing more greenbacks and arguing in favor of raising the means (greenbacks) for paying off the bonds *by taxation!* We ask the reader—especially if he has had his mind confused by the Tammany Platform, to read the following exposition of it by the *World:*

"Payment of the principal of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks will easily be found in the platform, if searched for. The language is, that 'when the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States'—that is to say, in greenbacks. This is explicit enough, so far as it relates to the medium of payment; *but how does the platform propose to provide the means?* In other words, where are the greenbacks to come from? On this, also, the platform is explicit: they are not to be manufactured by the printing press, but to be raised by taxation. By this method the payment of the public debt cannot be very rapid. The bondholders need have no fears that their property is to be swept away by a new inundation of paper money.

IT is so startling for the paper published by Pomeroy to get a sprinkling of truth in it, that when such an event occurs, it goes to the world through other papers with great rapidity. Pomeroy didn't stretch it, when he wrote of the New York Convention that "over $100,000 were paid out to buy delegates away from Pendleton between the 1st and 4th of July," and that "it is now as we write, as it has been for some months, and will ever be in the future, a warfare between the slimy, corrupt, reckless, dishonest, money using, political tricksters of New York, and the young Democracy of the great West."

THE *World* publishes an interlocutory decision of a Judge in a Cincinnati Court, in an action brought by Jesse R. Grant against a firm of speculators in cotton, in which he sues for $40,000 as his share of certain cotton speculations in which he engaged. It appears from the opinion that Jesse R. expected to be able to get a permit to purchase cotton in the military department commanded by his son, the General. But it will also appear, as the facts come to be published, that he did not get the permit; and that he had no more influence with his illustrious son in this matter than any other man would have had. This recalls the conversation had by an anxious inquirer with Gen. Grant's wife, during the siege of Richmond.

"Does Gen. Grant expect to capture Richmond?" he inquired. "If he has made up his mind to do it," replied the wife, "as I expect he has, he not only expects to take Richmond, but he will take it, for he is an awfully obstinate man."

A man whose "expectations" were known to his wife only as she inferred from his acts, and from whom his own father could not procure a permit to trade in cotton, is just the man for President of the United States.

There will be no Mrs. Cobbs selling pardons by the President, or Chevalier Woolleys buying acquittals for the President, during Gen. Grant's administration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A SOUTHERN editor, more shrewd than some other Southern gentlemen of the quill, while in the East, said:

"The popularity of Seymour and Blair is something like the fever and ague—it cannot be found in any place where particular inquiry is made for it. In the settlements where the "shakers" are supposed to have a lodgment, the people inform inquirers that they do not have them there, but the inhabitants of another place which they designate have them "awfully." So Eastern Democrats declare that their ticket, though not strong here, has great popularity in the West; and Western Democrats, while confessing to Democratic disappointment in that section, say that their ticket will run well in the East."

AFTER all, it is said that Chief Justice Chase is a warm supporter of Grant and Colfax. His personal friends at least, now make this statement. "He can go" a good many things politically, but Seymour, Blair and their platform are a little too much for even him to swallow.

THE cops are busily engaged just now in defending ex-Gov. Seymour's loyalty. They utterly deny that he had anything to do with inciting the anti-draft riots in New York in 1863, and stoutly insist that President Lincoln looked upon him at that time "as one of the most loyal and reliable Governors in the United States." If all this is true we want to know what Gen. Dix, who was in command at New York a few days after the riots occurred, meant, when in reply to Seymour's inquiry as to how many federal troops were then in the city, he answered, "I have enough to take care of the mob and you too." Gen. Dix was a Democrat, and if Seymour was performing his duty as a loyal Governor, no such words as the above would have been written by him. The truth is, Seymour was doing all he dared to do in those dark days to tie the hands of the federal government, and to bring odium upon the Union cause; and it was not until Gen. Dix came upon the ground, made himself personally acquainted with the Governor's conduct, and made him quail with a sentence or two of which the above is a specimen, that Seymour desisted in his contemptible, wicked work of aiding the rebellion to the extent of his courage and power. If he afterwards became better disposed toward the Government, he deserves but little credit for it, for Generals Dix and Butler hammered all the Unionism into him that he ever developed, when they were in command at New York.

POLITICIANS and the press can talk and write about changes from one political party to another, but unless individual cases are cited, all the talk, and spreading of the pen amounts to very little. Now we can point out instances far and near where Democrats have thrown overboard the New York ticket and platform, and joined the Union party. The fact is, if these conversions continue on at the rate they have for a short time past, the Democratic party will be, comparatively a corporal's guard to what it has been. But now to return to the question before us, we will give a few instances of the effect the recent nominations at New York, and the platform there adopted, have had:

The Tipton *Times*, the most influential Democratic paper in the Eighth Indiana district, repudiates both candidates and platform.

Gen. Rosecrans is in Chicago, and says he "washes his hands of the Democratic Convention."

The Hon. J. W. Gordon, a prominent Democrat of Indianapolis, has publicly announced himself for Grant and Colfax.

The Huntingdon *Globe* (War Democrat) hoists the names of Grant and Colfax, and the whole Republican ticket.

The Bedford correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from the Springs, states that Justice Grier, now among the visitors at that famous watering place, regards Grant's election as morally certain.

The foregoing are but a few of the many instances that have come under our notice, but these will show the drift of public sentiment on the great Presidential question now agitating the country.

WE understand that General J. BOWMAN SWETZER, who served with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war, and was the Democratic nominee for Congress two years ago, in opposition to General MCCANDLESS, has declared his intention to support his old leader General GRANT, and will take occasion at an early day to present his reasons to the public.—*Pitts. Com.*

THE rebels must like the New York National convention as naturally as ducks go into water, or tipplers into a drinking saloon. They wanted to mix with congenial spirits and readily found them in that gathering.

SUNSET COX, formerly of Ohio, but now of New York city, and a warm personal and political friend of Seymour the democratic candidate for the Presidency, recently made a speech in Brooklyn, in which he "batted" the Pendleton theory over the head in this wise. Being Seymour's "right hand man" his words may be looked upon as the words of Seymour himself. He said:

"I would, (as the Democratic platform says,) pay the debt in lawful money. Lawful money, according to Democratic memory means something that chinks. I would never issue another dollar of irredeemable, debauching, elastic Greenback currency. We should do as Horatio Seymour proposed in his speech of the 11th of March last, demand a policy of peace, order and economy, and by gaining that lift up the national credit, help the taxpayer and do justice to the bondholder, and thus make our currency as good as sterling coin.

A Democratic Nigger.

One John Dupree, a colored man, having appeared in Georgia as a Democratic champion, able to talk and willing to defend the ause he had undertaken, the New York *Tribune* puts the following question to the Macon *Telegraph*, that lauds John Dupree:

"Are not the heels of Conservative niggers considerably shorter than those of Radical niggers? Isn't there more comliness in the condition of their shin bones? Isn't their odor—with the mercury at 100 and rising decidedly pleasanter? Finally when you shall have carried Georgia and elected Seymour and Blair by the votes of John Dupree and other Conservative niggers, do you intend to disfranchise *all* niggers? or only Radical niggers? Sa-ay."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* commenting upon Gen. F. P. Blair's first letter, says in reference to the author's allusion to restoration of finances after that of the constitution:

"This is taking up a bold position, but its weak point lies in the fact that the people have thus far over and over again pronounced against it. Whether the temptation of saving money by acting unfairly towards the national creditors will induce them to change their decision remains to be seen, but at present there is no indication of such a conversion. European observers will continue to believe that they will reject any proposition of which dishonesty is the principal recommendation."

THE Buffalo *Commercial* says: "The true friends of Horatio Seymour, if they value his life, will not vote for him. They will be afraid to do so. They know what a desperate fellow Frank Blair is, and what an insane and uncontrollable desire he has for the Presidency. They know, too, what an enormous capacity for mischief there is in the Blair family. With only the life of Seymour between the realization of Frank Blair's mad ambition, that life would not be worth a year's purchase. The Blair family would worry poor Seymour to death in less than a year."

In General Blair's farewell order to his army corps, he recommended confiscating the property of the Southern people, and dividing it among the Northern soldiers. Now he complains because the Southern rebels are not allowed to rule the country.

"Democratic Rally."

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., July 31st, 1868.

It is well known to this community, and the surrounding country, that a meeting was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Campaign Club. Said meeting was to be held in this place yesterday evening.

The Democracy, augmented (?) as it was from abroad, as well as many of home production was given, and every possible effort was made to get out the materiel, en masse—in a word, to have a real, genuine grand old time democratic rally.

The time at length arrived, and the weather was propitious, the streets with large red strings wrapped around their entire bodies, and accoupled on any and every stick, and the boys with a full supply of torches in hand. A procession was to have formed at 6½ o'clock, and march to the Fallston bridge to meet delegations from the different towns lying on the west side of the Beaver and north of the Ohio. Through some unavoidable delay, however, the procession was not formed until considerably after 7 o'clock.

It was formed on the public square, and at it marched down Broadway, headed by the band and two mounted marshals, it was observed to consist of all persons including the marshals and excluding the band.

It marched to Fallston bridge, did this enthusiastic assemblage, and after being augmented in numbers by the delegations already referred to, it marched up Broadway with 26 men, and the usual number of small boys hanging on its borders. How a quantity is made smaller by adding to it, is a question for Hoyle to find which can be solved only, we presume, by democratic arithmetic.

The meeting was called to order by our good, old democratic friend, Squire Glass, who was authorized, he said, to announce the name of Thomas Farley as president of the meeting. This was not put in the form of a motion; but the Squire said that all in favor of the motion say aye, and those opposed—" Several said aye with some *little* enthusiasm, whereupon Mr. Farly stepped to the front of the platform.

He wished to return to the vast multitude before him, his heartfelt thanks for the great honor they had conferred upon him. It was an honor. He always deemed it an honor of the highest distinction to preside at a Democratic meeting. They had come together to discuss questions involving interests of the highest importance. They had a right to do so, an undeniable right to come together to discuss the great issues of the day; and he hoped good order would prevail. At some remote period in the past, a Democratic meeting had been disturbed, and an attempt was made to distract it, by two men of the opposite party, but he hoped that the very severe reprimand which they then received from the respectable members of their own party was sufficient to secure this meeting from any such conduct.

Mr. F. then said he would introduce Mr. Lamborn of Alliance, Ohio; but Mr. F. was a little premature in this matter; for just as Mr. L. arose, Squire Glass arose and said he was authorized to announce the names of a number of individuals as vice-presidents, and the individuals were *una casino* chosen. Then the Squire was authorized to announce the chap that edits the Beaver *Local*, and our corpulent friend Mease as Secretaries, and they were with much unanimity chosen. After this, Mr. Lamborn was again introduced by the venerable president. Mr. L. was quite long-winded. His audience were twice glad—glad when he began, and very glad when he quit. We have heard a large number of stump orators, but none that could surpass the Alliance man for bold, brazen mendacity. To give a full synopsis of his harangue would be a waste of time and an imposition upon the readers of the *Argus*. Suffice it to say that he so far presumed upon the ignorance of his democratic friends as to tell them that the people of the South ratified and accepted the first reconstruction measures offered them by Congress; also the 14th Amendment to the Constitution; yet in spite of this Congress had refused to admit them to representation in Congress.

Gen. Grant, he said, is a man devoid of brains, and a drunkard. The rebel Gen. Forrest is a gentleman, and all the white people of the South are groaning under the iron heel of military despotism.

Mr. L., we think, must have enjoyed very limited educational advantages, it we may judge him by his speech last night. He spoke of "carpet-baggers that have sent South to get into office by nigger votes."

He spoke of "enthonseelism," and of "arreconstruction;" "unradical Jacobins," and "bal-ated bondholders;" and then his pronunciation of the word *data* attracted even the attention of the children present. Mr. L's. dress were a decidedly summer air; and we heard one little girl remark in an undertone to her companion, that he would have looked better if he had put a shirt on before he came to the meeting.

Mr. L. made some remarks in relation to the "desolocation of the Yew-nee-on," but forgot to tell what party attempted the "desolooflon." Bonds should be paid in greenbacks, but how the greenbacks should be paid he did not tell his hearers.

After Mr. L., Mr. Wood of New Lisbon, Ohio, was trotted out. Mr. Wood was better dressed than the other man. He had a shirt and collar on, and like the man who spoke before him, he abused "niggers," rad cals, Congress, Gen. Grant, bondholders, (although a bondholder himself,) and had much to say in extenuation of the rebels.

He referred to the nominee of the New York Conventions, as Mr. Pendleton's choice for the Presidency. Many were disappointed by Mr. Pendleton's failure, but after the nominations are made Democrats have to support—they must obey the old Democratic rule—vote for the Monkeys whether they like them or not! Mr. W. made a very good Republican speech before he closed. He held up the rebels as a warning to the Republican party in its hour of power and bonds. He was it he noted that the people of the South lost their property, including Negroes, by the war, and were disfranchised, too, and power in the Government; they tried to build up a greater, a more powerful aristocracy than they already had in the South. They wished to carry Slavery into all the States and Territories, they wished to have many privileges, touch their father the sentiment of the North against the measure, and by their exorbitant demands involved themselves in ruin, and lost that which they sought to foster and extend.

This was singular language to come from a rebel sympathizer. Such language from a Republican speaker would have been pronounced false by Democrats.

Our friend Sam A. Wilson, Esq., was called at the close of Wood's speech. He said he would not make a speech, but he did. Like the two who preceded him he made a vigorous attack on taxation and bonds. He is not so fortunate as many of the Democrats. It is said that he has no bonds. He said everything in three—

Taxes on your shroud,
Taxes on your bib,
Taxes on your coffin.
Taxes on your crib.

At this several Democrats cheered, as if pleased with the idea of having so much taxes to pay.

He said owners of property don't pay the taxes—only those who live by the work of their muscle and those who earn their living by their brains. He said this twice, and the second time with an air and tone that clearly indicated that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was one of the brain class. He of course, in imitation of all Democratic orators, took it for granted that there was some ignorance in the Democratic assembly before him, and so took advantage of it by telling several very accomplished lies. Mr. Wilson finally came to a close, when some one in the crowd vociferated, "*Dougherty?*" Ed. came promptly to the front and said it was not necessary for him to make a speech and he would not make a speech, but somehow he forgot himself and did make a speech.—He was always ready at proper times and on proper occasions to make Democratic speeches. He would only say that they must go to work, and victory would perch upon their banners. Ed. then sat down amid the faint cheers of two or three enthusiastic little boys who cheered because some man said "Rah!"

Squire Glass moved that the meeting adjourn with three cheers for Seymour and Blair; upon which, perhaps a hundred men and boys very moderately and quietly said "*arrey!*" three times! And so the great Democratic meeting—the old time rally adjourned.

That the affair was a failure no honest Democrat will deny. The grand torchlight procession consisted at its greatest strength of 2 torches and 26 men, and the entire assemblage did not exceed 500 persons, a half of which was women and children, and a third of the entire audience was Republicans.

Great preparations had been made to receive large delegations from the neighboring townships and villages, and accordingly arrangements were made to have all such passed over the bridges at half fare. Today they found they had the enormous bill of *one cent* to pay for those who crossed on foot, and *thirty cents* for vehicles.

The meeting was very orderly, and everything indicated that enthusiasm and whisky were scarce. Four only, we believe, failed to reach home at a seasonable hour for such an occasion. They were so completely overcome with the "*enthoosiasm*" inspired by Mr. Lamborn and Mr. K. Hall that they remained in town till daylight. One took shelter on a board-pile, another in a stable near by, and the other two slept in the public square, as the coolest and most airy quarters they could find.

Flag Presentation.

GEORGETOWN, BEAVER CO., PA.,
July 31st 1868.

Dear Editor: The Georgetown Grant Club held a mass meeting in the public square of Georgetown this evening, which was a decided success both in spirit and numbers. The big gun spoke with decided emphasis for Grant and Colfax. The platform was handsomely decorated with evergreens and the ground lighted with a large bon-fire. The young ladies were present to present the club with a large flag, some fifteen or twenty of them were on the platform dressed in white, and a few of the number wore white dresses sprinkled over with stars. The whole effect was very fine. The meeting was organized by calling James Cameron Esq. to the chair, who made a few very appropriate remarks on taking his seat. Mr. Edward Spence and the young ladies favored the meeting with some effective Grant and Colfax songs. Mrs. Smith Curtis in behalf of the young ladies presented the flag with the following speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRANT CLUB.—I have been requested by these young ladies to present to you this flag, and to express to you in words the spirit in which it is given. Sir, we ardently desire the success of the cause which you represent. We look upon the Republican party as the bulwark of our safety. Our confidence in its loyalty, in its wisdom and in its strength rests firmly upon its brilliant record. I need not recall to you, who are familiar with its history, its deeds of more than heroic grandeur.—You very well remember that when it first came into power, dark clouds of war had gathered in the Southern sky, and anxious hearts were filled with fear in view of threatening disaster. It had at once to take measures to preserve this precious boon of freedom, bequeathed by our forefathers; and these measures were effectual. It put down the rebellion and prevented those erring States from setting up a separate government of their own, and now it is restoring those States, dispossessed of the evil of slavery, and inspired with the genius of liberty, and possessing a sure prospect of peace and prosperity. Peace reigns supreme to-day, and we hope the air will never be again disturbed by the angry roar of artillery; yet peace is not without its enemies. The spirit of rebellion is not yet entirely crushed, and like a serpent only lays itself over to bide in an attitude of offence. We look to the Republican party to finish its work, to take care and root out of the discordant elements which produced the war and regain return to disturb us. We desire to see restored to us the sacred trust of peace, fraternization and national Union and public safety in the hands of those who but a few days gone, were found engaged in open war to destroy their government or were in sympathy with those who were then employed. It is said that women are natural admirers of military heroes. I know not how that may be, but sir, we do admire the silent, persistent, unconquerable soldier, Gen. Grant, who led our armies to victory and covered the good old flag with glory and made it as dear to us as it is to all true American citizens, and we rejoice in the fact that the people here have selected him for President. We desire his election, and we pledge to you, sirs, our hearty influence in this campaign. Prompted by this sympathy we have made you this handsome flag. It represents the high water mark of civil and religious freedom. Every star in the azure field represents a State added to the sisterhood of American people. Some of you have perhaps fought under it, and it may have received its crimson tint from your blood. To-day it covers every State and citizen with its protection; it does proudly in every breeze. Tyranny trembles before its awful power, it utters the strongest word to the ears of the oppressed. It reflects the equal beam of dynamite. It speaks whatever the United States the people, it is our national emblem. Sirs, it speaks eloquently to you who carried it safely above the storm cloud of war; it recalls to mind wearisome marches, terrible hard-fought battles, and happy victories. Behold it, it has a word of cheer for every one, it destroys opposition, it answers all questions, it solves all doubts, it dispels all gloom and despondency, it scatters broad cast over the land the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Listen to it; every star has a tongue, every stripe an utterance, it speaks a language all can read and understand, it bids those in chains *assert* their freedom, it proclaims abroad the story of its birth, its rapid growth to power, its love of order, of respect for law, its fire for knowledge and reverence for religion. Traitors have attempted to rend it in the dust, to despoil it of some stars; but there they are in their orbits revolving around the Union, and there, by the help of that power which resides in law, they will remain. Take it, Sir, and while it tells you the story of its birth, its trials, conflicts and victories both on land and sea, let it rouse you especially of your present responsibility and duty, and since under your gallant leader you have borne it in triumph through the war, do not, under the same leader, in time of peace, surrender it to rebels or rebel sympathizers, and may God bless you and make you true defenders of this best government the sun ever shone upon.

Mr. Cameron the chairman received the flag on the behalf of the club and spoke as follows:

LADIES.—I am deputed by the Grant Club to receive at your hands this beautiful emblem of our nationality, and I am authorized to tender you their sincere thanks and to assure you that as you give it to them untarnished, without one star wanting in its broad field, or one stripe effaced, so will they ever preserve it. I as the representative of the organization upon this glorious occasion, pledge it for the honor of the flag. Many of them have, in times past, imperiled their lives and shed their blood in its defence, and as they have so nobly and gloriously defended and preserved it from the polluted and blood-stained hands of armed rebels in the field, I think I may unhesitatingly pledge them to preserve its honor from the insidious wiles and intrigues of unarmed traitors in the counsel. For disguise it as they may, gloss it over by sophistry as they will, the object of this party is still as potent as the sun at noonday, and that object is precisely the same as it was seven years ago when they inaugurated a bloody war, and insulted and trampled in the dust this beautiful flag. This, to some, may seem rather a sweeping assertion, and it may be thought that such a position is untenable, but for the *truth* of it I need only refer you to their platform of principles and the utterances of their chosen leaders.

What is it that produces war? The conflict of principles. What conflict of principles produced the war of the rebellion? A conflict between the great and glorious principles of liberty and equal rights for all men, and the opposite and erroneous principles of slavery and a privileged class under the softened name of State-rights, as taught by John C. Calhoun. This was the conflict that produced the rebellion, for the establishment of this great error upon a firm basis the war was prosecuted; my friends, had the rebellion been successful this beautiful flag which has ever been the symbol of the opposite principle would be among the things of the past. But thank God who gave us the victory this glorious star-spangled banner still waves over the land of the free and the home of the brave, and the principles of liberty and equal rights for all, which it so beautifully symbolizes are still triumphant, and shall we all vow that to be arrested from us in the counsel which we so heroically defended in the field? I hear you as with one voice answer "No." Then we must be up and doing, we must be active and watchful, let the outposts be well guarded, let every sentinel be on the alert, then may we hear the glad cry of "all's well" echoed from post to post. "Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty," let us be willing to pay the price and we shall assuredly gain the reward. The conflict still rages, we have a wily and treacherous foe to contend with, a foe who though vanquished upon the field are determined to gain by ballots what they failed to secure by bullets. What says the arch-traitor and revolutionist Blair? What says the reckless demagogue Seymour, who addressed the bloody Catholic mob, arrayed against the Government, in the streets of New York as Sachems? What says the unrepentant part of the rebel army? Do they accept a settlement based upon this beautiful flag that the arbitrament of arms has pronounced, that the national flag must be broken, that the work that the people have done by their representatives in Congress in the reconstruction of the rebel States must be set aside, in short that the doctrine of States' rights, which is in other words the doctrine of slavery and a privileged class, which they have forcibly and legally in establishing by the sword must be reinstated by the ballot, and that the principle of liberty and equal rights for all, which heretofore has been vindicated by the sword, is to be overthrown by a treacherous ballot. Excuse me for this digression, but I could not help saying these few words in the name of the Grant Club of Georgetown. I thank you for your beautiful gift, and again I pledge the organization to use every effort to prevent such disloyalty from being cast upon it.

Three rousing cheers were given for the old flag. After the Star Spangled Banner and a Grant song were sung, the Rev. Smith Curtis spoke at length on the issues of the campaign, reviewing the financial and reconstruction questions, and declaring that the main issue is whether we shall secure by law, fundamental law, the results of the war.

GREENBACKS.

Pendleton Brands them with the Mark of Cain.

National Bankruptcy and Repudiation the Result of a New Issue of Greenbacks.

Seymour Denounces Them—His Picture of an attempt to Buy a Dinner with Greenbacks Issued According to the Modern Plan.

The Chicago Times Describes the Impossibility of Buying Whisky with Greenbacks Issued by the Peam.

When the bill making greenbacks a legal tender was pending, Mr. George H. Pendleton made a speech denying the constitutional power of Congress to issue a note not bearing interest; also denying the constitutional power to compel any person to accept any such note, or any thing else than silver and gold coin, in payment of debts, bonds or mortgages, public or private. He insisted that the issue of these greenbacks was, in the language of the Democratic platform, "unconstitutional, and therefore void."

Having exhausted his rhetoric in pointing out their illegality, he made an argument against the inexpediency of issuing them, and in so doing drew the following picture of the horrible effects of issuing $400,000,000 of greenbacks. Read it, and remember that the Democratic platform, as interpreted by Mr Pendleton, is now seeking repudiation by insisting upon an additional issue of $1,700,000,000 of greenbacks. Pendleton said:

"I believe that this Government has reached a crisis in its history. I believe that it is approaching a period in the history of its legislation which may determine the question of its continuance. By wisdom it may overcome the evils of secession, by its great powers and resources it may be able to defend itself against those in arms against it; but I firmly believe that it cannot maintain itself against the shock of the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow inevitably closely in the wake of an illegal, unsound and depreciated Government paper currency.

"The gentleman from New York (Spalding) called them (legal tenders) 'demand notes.' They have been so called throughout the country. They do not bear a single characteristic of a demand note. There is no time from the hour when they shall pass into the hands of the holder, when they can by their terms demand that they shall be redeemed. There is no time when the faith of the Government is pledged to their payment. The holder may present them and he is told that the time has not arrived at which, by the face of the bill, they are to be paid. They will inevitably depreciate. The wit of man *has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value*, except by its speedy, cheap, certain convertibility into gold and silver. I need not cite to gentlemen to history to authorities, unless on political economy, to prove it. Unless convertible, they have always depreciated; they always will depreciate; they ought to depreciate, because they are only valuable as the representative of gold and silver; and if they are not convertible into that of which they are the representative, they must necessarily lose their value.

You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. *You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be outcasts and forbidden on the earth.* What, then, will be the consequence? It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history.

The currency will be expanded;
Prices will be inflated;
Fixed values will depreciate;
Incomes will be diminished;
The savings of the poor will vanish;
The hoardings of the widow will melt away;

Bonds, mortgages and notes, everything of fixed value, will lose their value;

Everything of changeable value will be appreciated;

The necessaries of life will rise in value;

The Government will pay two-fold—certainly largely more than it ought, for everything it goes into the market to buy;

Gold and silver will be driven out of the country.

What then?

The day of reckoning must come.

Contraction will follow.

Private ruin and *public bankruptcy*, either with or without REPUDIATION, will inevitably follow.

WHAT SEYMOUR THINKS OF THEM.

On the 26th of June, 1868, in his speech in New York, only four days before the Convention, Horatio Seymour thus described the effect of issuing any more greenbacks. He said:

"If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset, the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pocket and brought back their dinners in their bask ets; in the end they took their money in their baskets, and took home their dinners in their vest pockets."

THE CHICAGO TIMES DESCRIBES THEM.

About the same time the Chicago *Times*, in reviewing the various plans for paying the public debt, drew this graphic picture of the worthlessness of greenbacks under an increased issue. It said:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (i. e., the Pendleton scheme.) The great feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks, equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1873. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lamp black hold out, we shall have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of $1,600,000,000, making, all told, a circulating medium of $2,300,000,000. Then we shall have what are called 'good times,' splendid times. Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with *pitchforks*. To levy $5 in gold will require a one-horse load of greenbacks. But the Government bonds will be *paid*. The only question will now be how to pay the Government greenbacks. This is something the plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—*never!*"

These are three Democratic pictures of the effect of the greenback redemption policy.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

ONE MALE PRINCIPAL AND TWO ASSISTants, at Freedom. School will commence about Oct. 1st. County Superintendent will hold his examination August 17th, in the school house, commencing at 9 A. M., up to which time proposals will be received. By order of the Board.
W. W. KERR, Sec'y.
aug5'68:tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING ABOUT TO change his firm, requests all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him to call and make settlement on or before the 25th day of August next, and persons having claims against him will present them for payment.
If this notice is not complied with on or before that time the account will be left with an officer for collection.
G. C. SPEYERER.
Rochester, July 31, 1868—aug5:3t.

NOTICE IN PART ITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver: In the matter of the petition of Henry A. Bryan, filed in said Court, June 17th, 1868, for the award of an inquest to make partition of the real estate of Aaron Bryan, deceased.

(SEAL)

And now, to wit: June 17th, 1868, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, viz: Ann Bryan widow of said deceased, Henry Bryan (petitioner,) Catharine intermarried with Daniel Clark, Sarah Bryan, Ann Amanda, intermarried with John Purvis and Aaron B. Bryan, and all others interested, to show cause if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next.

A true copy of Rule.
Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 3d, 1868—aug5:3t.

In the District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Penn'a.—M. F. Scott, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before Jos. B. Donley, Esq., Register, at the Harris House in New Brighton, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
aug5'68:3t. Clerk of said Court.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER schools, will be held as follows, viz:

Ohio & Industry tp.....	at Fairview,	August	14th;
Freedom boro.....	at	"	17th;
Economy tp.....	at Baden,	"	18th;
New Sewickley tp.....	at Unionville,	"	19th;
Marion & Franklin.....	at Mr. Buhl s S. H.	"	20th;
Rochester & Bridg'ter..	at Rochester,	"	21st;
Pulaski tp.....	at Daugherty's S C	"	24th;
North Sewickley tp....	at Warnock's S C	"	25th;
E. Beaver & Chippewa	at Braden's,	"	26th;
Darlington tp. & bor..	at Darlington,	"	27th;
South Beaver tp.....	at Court's S C	"	28th;
Brighton tp.....	at E. Eakin's S C	"	31st;

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, AUGUST 5, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has more readers in Beaver county than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will find it to their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square, 10 lines	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column	7 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	25 00
One-half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3 00
Special Notices, per line 10
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 1st of August, 1868.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
July 26,	68 deg.	81 deg.	70 deg.
" 27,	62 deg.	80 deg.	70 deg.
" 28,	63 deg.	85 deg.	72 deg.
" 29,	63 deg.	90 deg.	69 deg.
" 30,	72 deg.	90 deg.	76 deg.
" 31,	70 deg.	83 deg.	74 deg.
August 1,	70 deg.	77 deg.	76 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 79 Fifth street, Chronicle building, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day.

☞ Notice in Partition—John A. Frazier.
☞ Examination of Teachers—J. Whitham.
☞ Notice—G. C. Bitzegeer.
☞ Teachers Wanted—Freedom boro.
☞ Patent Churn—Mr. Cundall.
☞ Notice in Bankruptcy—S. C. McCandless.

Watch Found.—A watch and chain were found on the road between Beaver and Bridgewater on Tuesday of last week. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges, can have them by calling at this office.

Ice-Cream Festival.—The ladies of the Benevolent Association of the Daughters of Rebecca, intend having an Ice-Cream Festival, on Wednesday the 5th of August, in the grounds adjoining the School House in Bridgewater. Proceeds for the benefit of the poor.

All donations will be thankfully received, and may be left at Mrs. Brown's in Bridgewater, and John Sharp's store in Rochester. By order of

THE PRESIDENT.

Grant Club in Beaver.—We are requested to announce that a meeting of the friends of Grant and Colfax will be held at the Court House in Beaver on Saturday evening, August 8th 1868 at 8 P. M. Every Republican in the Borough is earnestly requested to attend.

The Raccoon Township Republicans on the War Path.—We are requested to announce that the Republicans of Raccoon township, Beaver county, will meet at Smith's School House in that township, on the 15th of August at 6 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Colfax club. All who are in favor of Grant and Colfax, and opposed to Seymour, Blair and a new rebellion, are earnestly invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.

The Difference.—We notice the following going the rounds of the Press:

"Let us Have Peace."—*Grant.*
"Let us Save War."—*Blair.*

We suggest the following, for variety:

"No liquor in camp."—*Grant.*
"Let's [hic] drink."—*Blair.*

Encouraging.—The democrats hereabouts are said to be much encouraged of late. They have ascertained that they stand a very fair chance of carrying Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Five Points, Dry Tortugas, Economy and New Sewickley townships for Seymour and Blair. It is conceded by his "friends" that the former will run behind his ticket *as usual* in the Five Points. This is accounted for on the ground that Morrissey is offering to bet high on Grant.

Lost and Lost—In the spring or summer of 1865 a volume of Taylor's Travels. It bears on the back the following title: "Bayard Taylor's Travels—Vol. I.—Europe—Putnam;" *is bound in red cloth*, and the title page is, "Travels in Europe, or Views Afoot, by Bayard Taylor." Any person having a volume of this description that does not belong to them, will confer a great favor on the subscriber by leaving it at this office for indentification, or, leaving information where it may be found. E. P. MCLEAN.

The Campaign Telegraph.—We are in receipt of the campaign *Telegraph*, published at Harrisburg, Pa., by George Bergner, Esq. The copy before us is sprightly, able, and cannot fail to accomplish much good if generally circulated.

TERMS:—Single copies till after the Presidential Election ..... 50 Cts.
Forty do. do. do. do. 25 "
One hundred do. do. do. do. 20 "

The cash should accompany all orders.

Address GEO. BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Pa.

An Aged Terrapin.—G. H. Reisinger, of Brighton township, this county, came across a terrapin a few weeks ago that is certainly an old customer. He had the initials "D. R. 1838," on him. Mr. Daniel Reisinger of this place caught him thirty years ago, marked him and turned him loose. He was about as large at that time as he is now. Since then he has been picked up on several occasions, but always permitted to go ahead again. He has his home on the farm of Mr. Peter Reisinger in that township.

Sudden Death.—Mr. John Moore of Vanport received a telegram from Evansville, Ind., on last Monday, stating that Mr. Isaac Sutherland of Beaver county, carpenter on the steamboat Emma, No 3, died on last Sunday August 2d 1868. The deceased leaves a wife and five or six children to mourn his sudden death. He is represented to have been a quiet, industrious and good citizen, and his loss will be lamented by all who knew him.

Republican Club of Rochester.—The Republicans of Rochester met at the Town Hall on Monday evening last, and after about sixty names were appended to the roll, proceeded to organize by electing the following officers, viz: Col. W. J. Power, President; G. C. Speyerer & G. Pendleton, Vice-Presidents; T. M. Taylor, Secretary; C. V. Shallenberger, Assistant Secretary; O. R. Coe, Treasurer.

It was resolved that a meeting be held every Monday evening at 7½.

Pertinent remarks were made by several members of the Club, all of whom expressed a willingness to do their share in *hitching up the work* occasioned by the great rebellion.

The utmost good feeling prevails, and we are assured that the leading, intelligent and intelligent Union men of Rochester will give a good account of themselves.

A Heavy Financial Operation.—Our friend John Edgar, Esq., of Fallston, this county, is as ardent a Democrat as one will find in a circle of ten miles. He always "goes his length" in furthering the interests of his party. A prominent Democrat of this county made us acquainted with a few facts the other day, in which Mr. Edgar acted a prominent part, that are worth repeating. Some days previous to last Thursday evening, the Democracy of New Brighton and adjoining towns concluded on holding a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting on the evening of that day. That meeting was to be a "big thing." A great crowd of stalwart and loyal Democrats was expected, and extensive preparations were made to entertain the aforesaid crowd in the most hospitable manner. Mr. Edgar was desirous of showing a clean sheet on the occasion. He made up his mind to be as liberal as the "liberalist." He therefore went to the toll-keeper of the Fallston bridge, on the afternoon of Thursday and informed him that a crowd of Democrats from Beaver, Fallston, Bridgewater, Sharon, &c., purposed attending the ratification meeting, and that he wished them all to be passed over the bridge *free*, telling him at the same time to keep an accurate account of the number of persons crossing, present the bill to him (Edgar) the next morning and he would satisfy it. The toll-keeper did as he was requested, and the next morning presented the bill to Mr. Edgar for payment. He liquidated the amount at once. The whole sum was TWO CENTS! "Facts are stubborn things," and the character of this one, we take it, will bar the Democracy from boasting much of the crowd that attended the ratification meeting from this side of the creek, at least. Mr. Edgar's motives, however, were first class, and if the public would not see the necessity of holding a ratification meeting in New Brighton, they will nevertheless appreciate his generosity in ordering a free passage for them over the bridge.

List of Grand Jurors for 1868.

Commencing on the 4th inst.

Highfield—Joseph Ross, Peter Ege, Charles Ege.
Ohioville—William Ashworth.
New Sewickley—Daniel Wright, James Patton, Josiah Vaughn.
Big Beaver—John Brack, Edward Wood.
South Beaver—Christopher Cramp, Reuben Wood.
Beaver Borough—Henry Bilger, Marmaduke Wilson.
Rochester Borough—Thomas Darragh.
Hanover Tp.—Daniel Dilworth, Johnston Hughes, John Stephenson.
Borough Tp.—Sellers Elliott.
Grand View—Isaac Mann.
New Brighton—Levi Foster, James Kennedy.
Rochester Tp.—Charles Hagy.
Raccoon Tp.—Daniel Reeves.
Franklin Tp.—Nathan Hartman.
St. Clair Tp.—Daniel Musser.

List of Petit Jurors for the first week:

Commencing on the 4th inst.

New Brighton—E. H. Alexander, Isaac Oliver, M. N. Miller, David White.
Hanover Tp.—Thomas Adams.
Middlesex Township—Henry Kimber, Jos. A. Irons.
Chippewa Tp.—Joseph Bennett, Peter Clark.
New Sewickley—John Baxter, Henry Goehring, Joseph Majors, John Bono.
Darlington Boro.—Robert Cook, John Hutchison, Wm. Wallace.
Hookstown Boro.—Peter Cook.
North Sewickley—Charles Canning, S. C. Clow, James S. Wilson.
Fallston Boro.—Rufus Covert, James H. Morton.
Bridgewater Boro.—Samuel Davidson, John S. Darragh.
Raccoon Tp.—James P. Ewing.
Big Beaver Tp.—John C. Freed, John Johnston.
Independence—Alexander Gibb, William Kennedy.
South Beaver—James Graham.
Economy Tp.—Price Hendrickson.
Beaver Borough—Mathew Johnston.
Georgetown Boro.—Henry Rinsey.
Hopewell Tp.—Alexander Laird, James Marks.
Borough Tp.—James Mitchell.
Glasgow Boro.—John McFall.
Industry—Martin L. Knight.

Petit Jurors—2d Week.

North Sewickly—Henry Allimen, Richard Barton, Edward Coleman, David Graham, David Warnock, jr.
Industry Tp.—Joseph Ammon.
Hookstown Boro.—James Boyd.
New Brighton—Benj. Bedison, Sylvester Hunter.
Marion Tp.—John W. Boots.
Pulaski—James Barton.
Rochester Boro.—G. C. Barnes, Jacob Jones, R. A. Smith.
South Beaver—George W. Barclay.
Moon Tp.—Robert Cooper.
Borough Tp.—William Davidson, sr., John Dempsey, Mattison Darragh.
Economy Tp.—John Diepold, Enos Hill, Esq.
Raccoon Tp.—B. D. Douds.
Frankfort—William Frazier.
Bridgewater—Robert Gilmore, Philip Rees.
Hanover Tp.—Robert Harsha.
Darlington Boro.—John Hoagland.
Darlington Tp.—James Madden.
Brighton Tp—Robert Jackson.
Fallston—John Jackson, Frederick Kattaraz.
New Sewickley—John Knoverhow.
Franklin Tp.—Henry J. Metz, William Milton.
Rochester Tp.—David Mitchell.
Hopewell Tp.—Wm. M. Reed.
Greene Tp.—Wm. Sterling, sr.
Patterson Tp.—C. W. Taylor.

Ohio Correspondence.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 31st, 1868.

Editor of The Beaver Argus:

DEAR SIR: After three weeks of warm and dry weather, we have just been favored with a fine shower, which was very much needed to bring forward the late corn and potatoes.

During the severe hot weather there was a number of persons "sun struck," and quite a larger number "whisky struck." Of the latter was a large portion of the returned Delegates from the New-York Democratic National Fall-in-disgrace Seymour Convention. They attach the blame to the bad whisky they had to drink, and quite a number of the "stay at home" Delegates have the "blows" badly. They were prepared to go their "bottom dollar" on Pendleton, but there was no show for the "Buckeye Pony." I have never seen Democrats so much disgusted with a nomination as they are at the present. I feel safe in saying that Ohio will poll the largest Republican vote next fall that she has done since sixty-four.

We have been having smoky weather for a week past, resembling what is called "Indian Summer."—The Locusts have all disappeared; they were not as plenty as they were in Beaver county two years ago. Since the Locusts have gone we have been favored with a large crop of grasshoppers that have done a great deal of injury and still bid fair to annoy us yet a while longer. In passing along a road or through the fields they may be seen flying apparently as thick as a swarm of bees. The most of the oats and buckwheat was destroyed by them, and in some places they have begun on the growing corn, which is just putting out tassel and silk. I understand that in some parts of the State they are even worse than here.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax passed through our town on Wednesday, and a great many persons flocked to the station to see him. He was called for and made his appearance on the platform. He was called upon for a speech, but declined as he was not swinging around the circle. Three hearty cheers were given for Grant and Colfax, when the train moved off, leaving all very well pleased with the appearance of the People's choice for Vice-President.

Yours truly, WYANDOTT.

Siloustown, Pa., August 1st 1868.

Editor Argus:—I am slightly indignant at present writing. I live in the midst of a new copperhead city, or men. They call each other "*Captain*." No matter what service they perform on the river, whether steward porter, clerk, engineer or mate, they invariably give each other the above rank, and expect others to do likewise. Or worse yet, if some member of that party Gutpichis its crew, forted a flat down from Pittsburgh to this place, he too must be dubbed a "Captain," and if anybody fails to "see it," he is looked upon with freezing coldness. Now here is what stirs my indignation: I went into the army in 1861, as a private; in the fall of that year I was made a Lieutenant, and in the succeeding spring I was commissioned a Captain, a position which I filled until the war was over. Having rendered this service, I think it would not be out of place for these men to give me a little elbow room along with the others. But do you think they do it? Never once. They could hardly be forced to do such a thing. That would be more honor than they would like to see attached to a Union soldier. In fact it is a bitter pill to them to hear any one else give me my known rank. When these river heroes address me they always call me "Bill" and that in about as rude and loud a tone as they know how. But still I do not think I ought to complain much—Yesterday I was informed that not a single one of them had ever been known to put the word *General* to Grant's name. When they speak of him they either just call him "Grant," or allude to him as *Mr.* Grant. Their love (?) for Union officers crops out all around. In their eyes nobody is entitled to any rank unless he poled a flat-boat a few miles or drove an engine once from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. What a band of braves they are, and how patriotic and big hearted they show themselves to be!

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

A Business Change.—The Messrs. Shallenberger, grocers, at Bridgewater this county, we learn have disposed of their establishment in that place to Mr. T. G. Morgan of Pittsburgh, who is now in charge of it. Mr. Morgan will have the services, for some time, of John Stiles, Esq., well and favorably known in this community as one of its very best business men.

Mr. William S. Shallenberger, of the retiring firm, has been made deputy warden of the penitentiary in Allegheny city, and entered upon his duties at that place yesterday morning. Mr. S. is an excellent business man, full of energy, and will undoubtedly perform the duties of his new position with great satisfaction to the public.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Elwood Thomas, of Pulaski township, for a basket of large and luscious raspberries of his own raising. He is pretty extensively engaged in raising small fruits, and has supplied himself with the best varieties of each kind.

Painful Accident.—Sam B. Wilson, Esq., of the Beaver Bar, met with a painful accident on last Friday evening. He was returning from New Brighton on the road east of the creek, in a one horse carriage, and when near Bolesville, the horse became frightened at an approaching train of cars. On leaping from the carriage to the ground Mr. W. sprained one of his legs very severely, at the knee, and probably fractured a small bone immediately below it. The limb, we learn, is very much swollen and painful at the present time, and it may be several days before he will be able to leave his room.

NEW CAMPAIGN.

MR. SEYMOUR'S "friends" are just the men to carry out his principles.

"DEMOCRATS stand by the Constitution," says *The World*. That party includes all the confidence men.

WHY is the White House like a plate-glass window? Because there is Andy Johnson.

MR. PARTON asks, "Will the Chinese drink wine?" If he's a good Democrat he'll prefer whisky.

THE Libby Prison has been suggested as a suitable place for a Democratic headquarters during the Presidential contest.

A NEW Seymour paper has been started by Messrs. Jones, King & Co., in Houston, Texas. It is called *The Ku Klux Gazette*.

IF the war was "a failure" as the Democratic party declared in 1864, why are they so anxious to prove that it was a success?

COMMISSIONER Wilson's report on Agriculture, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, has swollen up to 10,000 Democratic lies.

HENRY A. Wise would make a capital Democratic canvasser in all the regions where "John Brown's soul" has been doing so much mischief.

GRANT greatly increases the Rebels by not speaking more. He will have over a million on the 4th of next March than they will know what to do with.

"The Democracy go for civil liberty," says *The Louisville Journal*. Yes, and they go for everything they can lay their thieving hands upon. [Chicago Post.

The Dubuque Times says the Western Democrats compose themselves with the reflection that while Pendleton could not be nominated, Seymour cannot be elected.

"GRANT has got to work early if he expects to get a victory," quoth a Democrat. "He 'worked' *Early* once in the Shenandoah and got one," quoted a Republican.

A FEW name for those Pendletonians who sorrowfully support the Democratic nominations—"Seymourners." The entire party will adopt it after the 3d of November.

The Woodbury Constitution, the Republican org an in Gloucester County, N. J., has been enlarged. It is well edited, and we are pleased to see this evidence of its prosperity.

UP in Vermont they have a disgusted Democrat, who says that he has an old Bell and Everett ticket stowed away at his house, and he is going to vote it at the coming election.

THE Democracy propose not only to repudiate the National debt, but also the 14th Amendment, the Reconstruction acts, the restored State governments of the South, and the war itself.

SAID a gentleman to a Democrat the other day, "I think Pollard is the best writer the Rebels have." "He is very good," replied the Democrat, "but I think we have some on *The World* that can touch him."

[Brooklyn Union.

A MISSISSIPPI daily has at the head of one of its columns a cut of a Rebel flag, with cannon underneath and the words, "The guns that will kill Radicalism are, for President, Horatio Seymour; Vice-President, Frank P. Blair."

Blair said, in his after-nomination speech, that the Rebels "proved themselves our peers." Every man has a right to speak for himself, and Blair knew what he was talking about when he confessed himself no better than a Rebel.

SAID a well known lawyer of St. Louis the other day. "I have been a Democrat, but I cannot vote for Seymour. I will not vote to surrender everything we fought for. If I can do any good, I will take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

The Cleveland Herald says: "Brick Pomeroy has surrendered, body and breeches, to the 'blab and deceptive' Seymour and 'that pestilent Blair family.'—He is now busily engaged in swallowing his own words, which is the nastiest dish ever sat down to."

A correspondent commenting on the course of *The New-York World*, in speaking of Grant as "Hiram," says: "If St. Paul were our candidate for the Presidency, Moses M. Marble would dub him Saul Tarsus, and on that ground try to beat him with Judas Iscariot."

The Wheeling Intelligencer, speaking of Thurman's speech in the Convention there, says: "Thurman asked his friends what they should do with the Radical soldiers when they (the Democrats) got into power; and the Rebel crowd cried out, 'Hang 'em! hang 'em!'"

The St. Louis Democrat says: "One such man as Blair is enough to ruin the best party that ever existed. One letter from Blair is enough to ruin the Democratic party. But Blair has written two, and nobody knows how many more he may write before November."

AMONG the innumerable puns on the name of the Democratic candidate, which may be classed as passable, bad and indifferent, is the following, embodied in a toast for a Democratic barbecue: "Here's to the old Democratic hulk; she needs but one sea more to sink her."

SOME fellow, who disgraces the name of "Democrat," informs the general public that Mr. Seymour is a descendant of the nobility of England, and has bright aristocratic blood in his veins. Whereupon every Irishman is expected to go into raptures for this representative of British aristocracy!

THERE is a farmer in Jones County, Iowa—so *The Anamosa Eureka* affirms—who will vote for Seymour and Blair, and who supports his determination by the declaration that "the meanest, most contemptible thing them fellows done to Congress have done was to send a lot of bureaus to them freedmen down South!"

SAID Robert Toombs, in his Atlanta speech at the Seymour and Blair ratification meeting: "I will tell you another fact, which is enough for this time, that as the late war was produced by the *defeated* Democratic party in 1860, we shall never have peace until it is *restored* in 1868." That sentence has the merit of frankness, if nothing more. And Toombs is pardoned!

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* says: "Between Mannington and Hessville are several canneries by the roadside, which adopt a device very suggestive of their owners' politics. At each a fine 'Grant and Colfax' flag floats from a pole, and underneath the flag, from a sort of spar, is suspended a tomahawk. This hide is intended to symbolize the condition of the Democracy in November."

WE are paying $40,000,000 a year in solid gold, as the cost of Democratic threats of repudiation. Our interest on the public debt is over $130,000,000 in gold, when it need not exceed $80,000,000. If our credits were undoubted, foreign capitalists would be glad to lend us money at four per cent, and thereby enable us to reduce our annual expenditure for interest by at least one-third. Is not this paying rather dearly for a Democratic luxury?

THURLOW WEED writes from Europe to *The Commercial*: "We heard last night of the Democratic nomination for President. The result seriously disappoints me. But that I am strictly prohibited from reading newspapers, or thinking of public affairs, I should have much to say on this subject. If I had a thousand voices to raise, and as many votes to cast they should all be pronounced and deposited for Grant and against Seymour.

Now, boys, three cheers for Grant and Colfax—hip! Hurrah! Hurrah! the Boys in Blue are coming in their might.
In solid columns, firm and true, to battle for the right.
Brave boys are they, and well they know the country's cheerest want;
The air resounds, where'er they go, with cheers for General Grant.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! unclasp the Boys you can't,
Forever true, they wore the Blue, and followed General Grant.
Hurrah! Hurrah! deceive them now you can't;
The Boys in Blue, forever true, will follow General Grant.
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

GEN. Frank Blair, in his speech in Omaha the other day, said there was but one race in our country who were capable of maintaining a free Government, and the result of the past few years had demonstrated the fact that only a portion of that one race were thus qualified. Thereupon some one in the crowd shouted, "I suppose that's the Blair family;" but he was at once pounced upon by those near him and most unmercifully pounded. When rearied they let him up, and then discovered that he was one of their own number, a genuine Democratic sop, well saturated.—"Billee!" said one, chidingly, "them was the unfortunos words ye ever spoke." And he seemed to think they were.

Soldier's and Sailor's Committee Meeting.—The Soldier's and Sailor's constituting the county committee will bear in mind that their chairman has called a committee meeting on Wednesday Aug. 12th —one week from to-day at 1 P. M. Every member of the committee should be present on the occasion.

Selected From Pretzell Labor.—The

[illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democratic [illegible] for some time past, and [illegible] thought necessary to [illegible] in the end of the [illegible] to remove his [illegible]

A Democratic [illegible] ing while a train of cars [illegible] ing over the Harrisburg, [illegible] time, stumbled and fell, [illegible] over his foot, breaking it in a shocking manner. The wounded man was taken to the Monongahela House, [illegible] ly cared for. He was [illegible] in the Agricultural [illegible]

The Democratic [illegible] ton Reporter, published at Washington Pa., came to an [illegible] last week, enlarged, and [illegible] a quarto form. It is a first class [illegible] and we [illegible] success to [illegible] Messrs. Moore & McWilliams [illegible] for their [illegible]

Festivals.—During the past week two Festivals were held in this vicinity—one at Rochester on Thursday evening, and the other at the New Brighton on Friday evening. The first under the auspices of the Rochester comet band, and the last for the benefit of the Good Templars Lodge No. 581. Both were well understood, were successful.

Flags for the Campaign.—Messrs. Orr & Cooper of this place have a supply of flags for the campaign. Call and see them. They can be had from 10 cents up to $10 each.

Letter List.—The following letters have been received and have remained in the Beaver P. O. uncalled for for four months:

Miss Jane E. Ault, Mr. Andrew B. Berger, Hiderstadt & Mosier, Mrs. Angela Barbour, C. Callein, Esq., 2; Mrs. John Carl, Miss Minnie R. Cook, John Douds, Henry Ege, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Willis Morrow, Uriah Mackey, Mr. Richard Neville, 2, Geo. Penny Esq., Mr. George Phillip Smith, H. M. Short, Mr. Noah Smith, Dr. Rodman Whitaker, Aaron Youts, Esq.

August 1st, 1868. MARY E. MCCLELLAND, P. M.

Marshall's Line Engraving of Grant.—This beautiful and celebrated picture of the General of our armies, and our candidate for President of the United States is now offered for sale in our county by a duly authorized agent. Mr. Luther Martinis, an ex-soldier of the union army, is now calling upon our citizens with a view of giving every person an opportunity to buy one of them. It is an excellent likeness of Gen. Grant, and as a work of art very difficult to excel.

"The War between the States, its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results," by HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, is the title of a valuable work just issued by The National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Histories of the late civil war have sprung up like mushrooms, and they can now be numbered almost by hundreds, but all who are desirous of having at a correct understanding of the causes, and a clear history of the events of the late lamentable war, have felt the want of a reliable history of the same from a Southern standpoint, by some representative man of the South. This want is about to be supplied by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. Mr. STEPHENS was a most earnest protestant against rebellion, and only succumbed at the last moment, when his State, in spite of his warning, committed the great error.

The bare announcement that this distinguished Statesman had determined to write a book, would of itself, be sufficient to kindle a lively and wide-spread interest in all sections of the country; but when it is known that he has chosen as his theme the part so fruitful as THE LATE AMERICAN WAR, the absorbing interest of the subject, together with the evident and peculiar fitness of the author for its treatment, unite in awaking a curiosity entirely unparalled in the annals of American literature.

It presents a careful political analysis of the past, separating REAL from APPARENT causes of the late unhappy conflict, and gives those hitherto hidden and shadows of the Great War, out of which arose those more grievous, who wrecked the fond idols of Revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Buchanan, in the position of the highest officer of the Government.

To a public that has been enriched with APPARENTLY SIMILAR PRODUCTIONS, it presents a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has AT LAST found a historian worthy of its importance, and if whose hands it receives that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

This most valuable work is sold only by subscription, and the publishers want an agent in every County.

Marriages.

ANDERSON—HENDRICKSON.—On the 30th of July, by the Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. Thomas Anderson and Miss E. Hendrickson, both of Beaver Co., Pa.

Deaths.

DOUGLASS.—At the residence of her Mother Mr. Wm. Douglass, of Brighton township, on the 30 of July, of consumption, Miss Mary Douglass, in the 46th year of her age.

NORTON.—In Beaver, Pa., on July 31st, 1868, of consumption, William D. Norton, aged 33 years.

FAWCETT.—In Manchester July 29th, Mary M. Fawcett, aged 28 years and six months.

AGNEW.—On the 3d inst., at the residence of her son, Judge Agnew, in this place, Mrs. Sarah Howell Agnew, relict of the late James Agnew A. M.—M. D. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Her funeral will take place to-day, services commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and the procession moves at the hour of 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train at the Federal St. Depot, Allegheny city, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

Special Notices.

See Betice's advertisement in another column.

All orders for lime promptly attended by WM. J. DUNN, Vanport, Pa.

SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

On Standard, in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor. 1y.

Builders, you will consult your own interests by buying your lime of Wm. J. Dunn, Vanport, Pa.

Do you want a good article of lime? If so, call at Wm. J. Dunn's Kiln, Vanport, Pa.

We judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 1y23'68:4t.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."

The undeniable fact that those Bitters are composed in the main of Speer's pure wine analyzed, and recommended to invalids and the Medical Profession, by the best Chemists in the United States, cannot fail to inspiring confidence in the public, in the use of the "Wine Bitters."

Sold by Fred. Brown, corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., and other Druggists. 2t.

Bogus certificates manufactured to order, are often published in praise of some worthless hair preparation. "Barrets' Vegetable Hair Restorative" does not need to resort to such means, for its merits are too well known and appreciated.—*N. Y Sunday Dispatch.*

BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, Aug. 5, 1868.

Flour per bbl.	$12.00	Eggs per doz.	20
Dried Apples per bus.	2.25	Butter per lb	30
Dried Peaches per bu.	4.75	Lard per lb	13
Wheat per bus.	2.25	Chickens	14
Corn per bus	70	Shoulders per lb.	18
Oats	70	Tallow per lb	12½
Flaxseed per bus.	2.25	Lard per lb	22
Beans per bus.	3.00	Candles per lb	20
Potatoes	1.00	Molasses per gal.	1.00
Onions	3.00	Refined Oil	70
Corn Meal	1.50	Crude Oil	30

Glassware Lamps, and Carbon Oil.

J. E. SMITH & CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

New Spring Goods.

HARMONY TERRACE
NO ADVANCE.

FIRST OPENING
OF
SPRING GOODS FOR 1868

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER PA.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW CHECKS,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW COBURGS,
and PLAIDS.
Also,
Table Diaper Crash,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels,
Yellow Flannels,
Jeans,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,
Drillings,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Notions and Fancy Articles,
Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Millinery Goods, &c.,

BIG SIGN Across the pavement.

COME EVERYBODY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

ROHREE'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS,
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!
Use ROHREE'S Wild Cherry Bitters!
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Cor. 3d and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa., generally. 1y

G. W. PUSEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
and TEAS,
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,
Pickles, &c.
All kinds of Country Produce sold on Commission, and prompt returns made.
No. 48 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Penn'a.

FARMERS!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE
IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE CELEBRATED GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it is sufficient to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $60 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 61 Broadway, New York. 1y29'68:1y.

CHEAP BREAD!
ANOTHER DECLINE IN FLOUR!
S. J. Cross & Co's.
PRICES FIRST
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

25 lb sack,	$ 1,47
50 " "	2,94
Barrel,	11,75

Second Quality, "STARK COUNTY."

25 lb sack,	$ 1,25
50 " "	2,50
Barrel,	10,00

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SUMMER DRY GOODS
AT COST
AT
James A. Fortune's
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
Dry Goods of Every Description.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTY.
STRAW GOODS, MEN AND BOYS HATS, BALMORALS AND HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FANCY GOODS.
Call Early and Secure Bargains.
As we are bound to sell at
PITTSBURGH PRICES.
Stamping, Pinking and Hemstitching to order, Men's Shirts made to order.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Mosley & Koegler,
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES A. FORTUNE.
P. S. I have secured the services of WM. GRALY formerly of Bridgewater. 1my20'68.

1868. SPRING. 1868.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
Are now opening a very
LARGE STOCK
OF
VELVETS, BUSSELLS,
Three Ply, Two Ply.
AND
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES
RUGS,
And every thing belonging to the
Carpet Trade.
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH

F. A. Fortune's
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

She desires to call attention also to the fact that she has connected with the VARIETY STORE a
LITERARY & NEWS DEPOT,
and will supply all orders for MAGAZINES, WEEKLIES, and SHEET MUSIC. Also, all varieties of STATIONARY. You will be very welcome to call and examine the stock. Prices are such as will suit you. *Remember the Place.* Third Street, Rochester, nearly opposite the U. P. Seminary. 1y10'68:y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SEEN PROF. FRENZE CHUREN, patented July 21, 1868, and Oct. 8, 1867, by the Prize Court Company, Springfield, Ohio, and having used it, do cheerfully recommend it to all in the best Corset in market, to put on, and from 4 to 5 minutes, we

LIME, LIME,

Try it. **LIME,** Try it.

GET YOUR LIME FROM THE NEW

"MONITOR LIME-KILN."

One trial will convince any one that it is the best LIMN ever burned in this vicinity, by at least 20 per cent better than Lime burned the old way, and will be sold at the same price. Come and see it and try some of it before making contracts, and save

TIME AND MONEY.

The coal is not mixed with the stone to burn it, so that it is entirely free from cinders and ashes, and we burn nothing but the best stone. Brick layers need not run it off or sift it to make their morter, for they get nothing but lime, as we draw every four hours; you can always get it

FRESH.

LIME delivered promptly whenever ordered by wagon-load, car load, or in the barrel.

Send orders to W. J. Dunn, Beaver, P. O., or to the "Economy Lime Kiln's," Vanport, Beaver county.

W. J. DUNN.

mar14'68:1y.

LOOK HERE!

L I M E!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ENGAGED IN MANUfacturing Lime at Vanport, Beaver county, Pa.—His Kilns are known as the

"Power's Kilns"

Fresh Lime, and free of stones, can always be had, on short notice. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. All orders left at the Kilns, or letters addressed to me at Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt and careful attention. Lime delivered, whenever wanted.

AMOS DOUTT.

mar25'68:1y.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

July1'67 J. MOORE.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP

IN FALLSTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also, almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

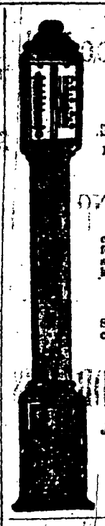
I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical, stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be refered to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,	Jason Richardson,
M. T. Kennedy,	James McGehen,
Eli Bebo,	Capt. Woodson Glenn,
John Watson,	Thomas B. Davis,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,	Samuel Murphy,
Capt. J. S. Winans,	Miss Holdship,
William Sagers,	Hiram Stowe,
Joseph Darling,	Mrs. Patterson,
William Stuart,	James McDermitt,
Robert McGowan,	Samuel Dunlap,
Joseph Blackmore,	Thompson Johnston,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,	Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Major Wade,	Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,	Jonathan McKenzie,
Mrs. N. Miller,	Judge Kaine,
David Leslek,	Richard Knight,
Capt. James Roney,	Solomon Frank,
Dr. C. H. Tuttle,	James Knowles,
William Reed,	David Calhoun,
Kelly Hunter,	Richard Staley,
John McLaughlin,	Joseph McFerran,
Samuel Ewing,	David Carr,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,	George Wilson,
Thomas Beacom,	James Thompson,
John Dunlap,	Mrs. Quay,
Milton Davis,	Harrison Reed,
Marcus Baldwin,	Milton Reed,
David Lloyd,	Boston Grove,
John M. Duncan,	William Grove,
J. V. Winans,	Washington Engle,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,	James Galley,
Mr. Lobley,	Robert Graham,
Mr. Case,	Thomas Bradshaw,
Frederick Kalarar,	Mike Bradshaw,
Benjamin Franklin,	Ditch Reed,
Capt. James Johnston,	Daniel Maxwell,
Samuel Kennedy,	J. W. Funkhouser,
George Evans,	William Wagner,
John Jackson,	Mr. Chaney,
Walter Buchanon,	Henry Sulhurst,
Mrs. McPhillimy,	Mr. Wray,
H. T. Reeves,	David Mitchell.
William Hood,	

marl6'68:1y JOHN THORNLEY.



WOODRUFF'S PORTABLE BAROMETERS

Has the following good qualities:

1st. Accuracy.
2d. Portability.
3d. Simplicity.
4th. Durability.

It is undoubtedly the best Barometer now in use, and can be relied upon for accuracy and durability. Any person whose interest depend upon their knowledge of the

COMING STORM,

Should have one as it will be of incalculable value to them in time.

Send for circular giving description.

GENERAL AGENTS,

Dunseath & Badette,

JEWELERS & OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

jel'68:3m.

The Last Great Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

ly28'68:1y.

PITTSBURGH

Flag Manufactory,

AND HEADQUARTERS FOR

CAMPAIGN GOODS!

SILK, BUNTING, AND PRINTED MUSLIN

FLAGS!

ALL SIZES—WITH OR WITHOUT NAMES OF CANDIDATES.

Also, Medals, Pins, Charms, Silk Badges, Banners, Transparencies, Rosettes, Sashes, Portraits, and Card Photographs of Candidates.

Song-Books, Political Documents of all kinds, &c.

Send for a Descriptive Price-List.

Address JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer,
Opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Country Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ly8'68:16w.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 29, 1868.

BARRETT'S **Vegetable Hair Restorative**

Restores Gray Hair to Its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; cleanses the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors' MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by J. Moore, Beaver, Pa., and all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

mar16'68:1y.

SPEER'S STANDARD

WINE BITTERS!

FOR THE WEAK,
FOR THE PALE,
FOR THE SICKLY,
FOR THE AGED,
FOR FEMALES,
FOR SPRING USE!!!

NO BITTERS EQUAL TO THEM!

Speer's Standard Wine Bitters,

—MADE OF—

Wine, Herbs and Roots.

SPEER'S Celebrated Wine, so well known, with PERUVIAN BARK,
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS,
SNAKE ROOT,
WILD CHERRY BARK,
GINGER,

and such other HERBS and ROOTS as will in all cases assist Digestion, promote the Secretions of the system in the natural channels, and give

TONE AND VIGOR

—TO THE—

Young and Old, Male and Female

All use it with wonderful success. Brings

COLOR

To the pale white lips!

BLOOM AND BEAUTY

To the thin face and care worn countenance.

Cures FEVER and Creates APPETITE. Try them. Use none other. Ask for SPEER'S STANDARD BITTERS. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle.

ALFRED SPEER,
Passaic, N. J., and 243 Broadway, New York.

☞ Trade supplied by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia; George A. Kelly, Pittsburgh; and by all Wholesale Dealers.

ly6'68.

Scouring, Dyeing and Pressing.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN QUARTERS for Scouring, Dying and Pressing clothing, which for excellence of workmanship and speed, will exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleansed to order in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Sledgewaite, at all times, and returned with but little delay to the owner.

I am still Agent for Howe's long, improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.

jel0'68:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

J. S. WINANS,

DEALER IN

Hardware,

Iron, Nails, Glass, and Agricultural Implements.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS, always kept on hand.

Also, agent for the WORLD'S REAPER AND MOWER, OHIO MOWER and the TORNADO THRESHER.

☞ East side Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

may1'68.

M. WILLRICH ..... J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER
BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

No. 100 MARKET STREET,
Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov27'67:1y.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan16:1y.

R. A. Wilson,

(Late WILSON & STEWART,)

DEALER IN

Boots Shoes & Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

R. A. WILSON. R. A. WILSON.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:1f.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO

Are suffering from Disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give to tone those organs, driving away all "Hypochondriac" Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

HENDERSON & BRO'S., 26 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARX HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET.

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov27'67:1y.

Glassware Lamps, and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Lamps,
Chandeliers,
Glassware,
Carbon,
Lubricating
and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETAIL or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil we warrant to be pure and at least 118 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Liberty St., head of Fifth,

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron & Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

And every description of goods for

WATER, GAS & STEAM.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Send for a Price List. [apr22'68:1y.

MUSIC IN FRONT!

BANDS FURNISHED PROMPTLY WITH

Brass and German Silver Instruments,

BY THE SET OR PIECE.

ALSO,

Brass and Tenor Drums, Cymbals and Triangles, &c., &c.,

At prices lower than can be had at any other House in in this country.

Special inducements offered to BANDS AND TO DEALERS.

Send for circular and price list.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.

53 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEALERS IN PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS, Sheet Music and Music Books, and importers of Musical Instruments and Strings.

apr1'68:1y.

Re ineman, Meyran & Seidle,

No. 42 Fifth st., 1 door from Wood, Pittsburgh,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PURE Silver Ware, French Clocks, Plated ware of every description. Tea sets, Spoons, Forks, &c., Watch Makers tools and material, and agency of the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American made

CLOCKS!

to be found in any city east or west.

Persons in want of any article in our line either a wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York city.

WATCH REPAIRING.

To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch makers) we pay very special attention; we employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine, delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care—for the trade or individuals—may rely on getting the utmost satisfaction. Work may be sent in by express or otherwise.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE.

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers and Silversmiths,

apr29'68:1y. *42 Fifth street, PITTSBURGH*

Spring and Summer GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WOR

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

New Spring Goods!

FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

ROCHESTER, PA.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, A LARGER and better assorted Stock of general Merchandize than ever before in our house, consisting of

NEW PRINTS,

NEW MUSLINS,

NEW DELAINES,

GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
FLANNELS, all colors,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
CRASH,
DRILLS,
BLEACHED and
BROWN MUSLINS.

NOTIONS IN LARGE VARIETY.

HOOP and BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Purchased always in the East, at lowest cash prices, and sold at a very small advance.

Hardware.

A complete Stock just purchased in New York and Philadelphia, of

MECHANICS TOOLS,

TABLE & POCKET

CUTLERY,

BUTTS,

STRAP HINGES,

SHUTTER HINGES,

LOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NAILS AT MANUFACTURING PRICES.

WINDOW GLASS,

All sizes, single and double strength, at Pittsburgh prices.

Paints & Oils.

FRENCH RICHARD & CO'S.,

CELEBRATED BUCK LEAD,

at wholesale and retail.

COLORED PAINTS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

MINERAL PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

CASTOR OIL,

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Books and Stationary!

Groceries.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,

BACON, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, LARD, &C., &C.

FLOUR

In Sacks and Barrels, fresh ground, direct from Canton City Mills, Ohio.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'68:1y

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, KRBUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS, Railway Track, and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engines and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Lineon Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Pots, Pumps, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. S. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining it, Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHISLER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

A. S. Harvey;

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns ½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO,

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

☞ Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
oct18'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

Beaver Drug Store.

THOS. A. ANDERSON.

DRUGGIST!

Corner 3d St. and Diamond,

BEAVER, PA.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC generally to a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISHES,

Putty, Window Glass, &c.

In fact everything usually kept in a well appointed Drug and Chemical Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible figures consistent with a due regard for quality.

We hope by strict and careful attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us.

THOS. A. ANDERSON.

may27'68:tf.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867.—oc9'67:1y.

J. C. Hammond,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Flour, Feed, Meal &c., &c

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT FOR *CASH.* A good assortment of the different kinds of potatoes always on hand. All goods delivered when desired.

Call and see me on Ohioville street, near the Public Square House, in Rochester, Pa. [June5'68:1y.

R. W. & W. J. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot,)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

JOHN CROFT.....JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISter containing a full description of location price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us our address. May number now ready.

n 67:1y.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. PROMPT RETURNS

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Opera House Auction Room,

NO. 60 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

apr22'68:1y.

DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

HAVE OPENED A NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

70 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Near P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

WHERE THEY WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand every description of

HARDWARE,

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Glass, Sash, Grind Stones, Shovels, Picks, Axes, and all kinds of Farming and Gardening Implements, wholesale and retail. Carpenters and Hardware Dealers can always get a supply of

DRUM'S

PATENT SHUTTER HINGE AND SASH PULLEY;

Our prices and terms will be as favorable as can be found elsewhere.

Purchasers living on the Railroads, can have their goods delivered at the Depots free of charge.

my6'68:6m. WHITESIDES & DRUM.

E. D. MERRICK ..... F. A. MERRICK,
C. M. MERRICK ..... J. K. BUCKLEY.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES
GRATE FRONTS and
FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to our improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an oven common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces (for which we have applied for a patent) pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premiums at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

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